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A Design For Peace

Czech President Benes Urges Tolerance Among Nations

Concedes Danger

But Says Europe Is Less Threatened Than Supposed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia — Mutual respect among nations for each other's form of government, mixed with an equal quantity of economic co-operation, is the recipe for peace given by Dr. Eduard Beneš, President of Czechoslovakia.

Receiving the chairman of a recent Peace Conference here President Beneš made his own survey of the present European political situation, declaring it to be less gloomy than the sensational press makes out.

Couldn't Achieve Aims

The situation is such, he declared, that no nation that would dare start a war could ever achieve its aims. He expressed his firm conviction that there is no statesman who is unaware of this fact at the present time.

The organization of peace today is not perfect, he added, but it is important not to evade engagements entered into with regard to collective security.

"There are especially two tasks which friends of peace must keep in mind," Dr. Beneš continued. "The first task is to influence public opinion in all states in such a way that all should realize that the maintenance of peace is in our hands, and that war is not due to a blind fatality; and secondly, that breaking peace in Europe, even at a spot which might seem unimportant, might involve us all in ruin."

Divergence of Systems

One of the greatest troubles of contemporary Europe is the divergence of political and social systems in different countries, he declared, and the propaganda for and against them that is going on from one country to another. If nations do not arrive at some mutual respect of the different systems a conflict might become more likely. The regime of each country has its deep roots in the conditions of that country and, he said, it is only through internal struggles that a change can gradually be brought about. Therefore, he urged "no interventions from outsiders."

"European states," Dr. Benes concluded, "should also try to find out if the enemies of peace can be deprived of their most efficient weapons by a better political and economic organization. Europe is going through a social and economic revolution preparing a new order of things. We all have to bear it in mind and work for it."

Yugoslavs Name Harbor and Island For King Edward

SIBENIK, Yugoslavia, Aug. 12 (AP)—An island and harbor in Yugoslavia bore the name of King Edward today as the British Monarch cruised in vagabond style along the Dalmatian coast.

The King abandoned his nautical vacation for a time to go ashore at Rab where he purchased dolls in native costume, talked economics with the shopkeepers and refreshed his memory of the locality's history.

Officials renamed Kukiotok, King Edward Island and gave to Tejar Harbor the name of the Monarch.

Early today the royal yacht Nahlin steamed away for Starigrad, 25 miles north.

On one of his expeditions to the shore he went into a shop, tried on a Croatian seaman's shirt, and walked out with it over his arm.

The three dolls he bought cost 15½ dinars (approximately 34 cents) and the King, having no change tipped the old woman shopkeeper the rest of a 20-dinar bill.

First Woman Minister Of Mexico—to Denmark

MEXICO, D. F., Aug. 12 (AP)—Denmark, where Minister Ruth Bryan Owen Rohde represents the United States, will soon have another woman diplomat.

Señorita Palma Guillen was transferred today from Colombia to Denmark. She is Mexico's first woman minister.

Señorita Guillen will replace Gonzalo Santos, who resigned to occupy the Senate seat to which he was recently elected.

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U.S. Says 'Yes' to Bid To Own Peace Parley

By the Associated Press

Washington, Aug. 12

CORDELL HULL, Secretary of State, today announced this Government's formal acceptance of Argentina's invitation to the Inter-American Peace Conference at Buenos Aires on Dec. 1.

The announcement was made in the publication of an exchange of cablegrams between the Secretary of State and the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Argentina in which Mr. Hull said the date set by Argentina for the conference was acceptable to the United States.

The peace parley was suggested first by President Roosevelt several months ago, but the question of setting the date and issuing of formal invitations to the 20 other American republics was left to the Argentine Government, which will act as host.

The agenda for the conference already has been adopted by a provisional committee on arrangements made up of the diplomatic representatives in Washington of all the American nations.

Mexico Exiles Veteran Leader Of Gold Shirts

MEXICO, D. F., Aug. 12 (AP)—Mexico's liberal government, last night, banned Gen. Nicolas Rodriguez, veteran "Gold Shirts" leader, in its fight to halt the growth of Fascism.

The "Gold Shirts" commander, whose organization was ordered dissolved last week, was placed aboard an airplane bound for the United States. He had been held incommunicado, after appearing voluntarily at police headquarters.

Dissolution of his organization and the exile of General Rodriguez was attributed directly to Communist and Rightist disorders in Monterrey several weeks ago. Two persons were killed.

The widening gulf between right, or Fascist, and leftist, or Socialist, groups has become increasingly apparent in recent weeks. And the same causes that embroiled Spain in civil revolt were apparent—controversy between church and state, contention over the Government's program of Socialist education.

Typifying the right were the "Gold Shirts," or the Accion Revolucionaria Mexicana. Rallying point for the left was the Confederation of Workers in Mexico, with its tendency toward socialization.

President Cárdenas' Labor Government, in power 20 months, has been reported as becoming uneasy over the trend toward extremes. But those who feared the Cárdenas regime might swing toward the right were represented as reassured when the "Gold Shirts" were ordered disbanded.

Sympathetic with the "Gold

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

New York Vigilantes Start To Crush Business Rackets; Grand Jury Finds Support

LaGuardia Gives Sendoff to Movement at Summer City Hall

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 12—Harry F. Guggenheim, former United States ambassador to Cuba, designated by Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia as chairman of the Civic Vigilantes, proposed to wipe New York City clean of racketeering, began the task of mobilizing public support for war upon anti-social activities here today.

Between 25 and 30 private citizens, representing the five boroughs in which New York's population of 7,360,000 persons reside, will form the committee, according to tentative plans revealed by Mr. Guggenheim.

Announcement that the anti-racketeering group would begin its campaign followed a meeting of citizens with Mayor LaGuardia at the summer city hall in the Bronx yesterday, and carried out recommendations of a special New York County grand jury.

To Spur Business Men

The grand jury, leaders of which met with the Mayor upon his invitation, had asked for a vigilante group to aid the crime and rackets investigation now under way here. Lack of co-operation, especially among business men, had obstructed this program, it was said.

At yesterday's conference, Mr. LaGuardia stressed his hearty endorsement of the vigilante program, and emphasized that he would be glad to learn of any shortcomings in the city administration, so that such defects might be corrected.

"From the Mayor down, all departments of the city and every office will be directed to give this committee every aid possible in its work," he said. "If the committee has any suggestions for local laws or ordinances that will aid in its task, I shall be glad to receive them."

From Mr. Guggenheim came the explanation that his organization would not be a "shoot-from-the-hip" committee, but would function as a group of gentlemen intent upon uncovering crime and then exterminating it. "Civic Vigilantes" would be an appropriate title for such persons, he felt.

Around Six Men

Mr. Guggenheim, whose experience has been more in the fields of diplomacy and aviation than in chasing lawbreakers, added that if acceptances were received in time, he would announce the full personnel of the committee today. The membership will be built around six men who initiated the movement.

An investigation of the criminal courts and of the activities of prosecuting agencies was recommended by the New York County grand jury, in its presentment to Supreme Court Justice Philip H. McCook, as an objective for the Guggenheim committee.

Harry F. Guggenheim
Heads Committee of Citizens to Hunt Down Racketeers

Mass Production And Chain Stores Seen as Doomed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, August 12—A former member of the Federal Trade Commission, Nelson B. Gaskill, in a statement issued here today, declared the Robinson-Patman so-called "anti-chain store law" will force fundamental changes upon all industry, including "revolutionary decentralization and relocation."

He declared, too, that it will cause "mass production in highly specialized centers to give way to a series of small factories," and added that "mass distribution will disappear with mass production."

Mr. Gaskill was for five years a member of the Federal Trade Commission, which will largely enforce the law. It is known here that conferences were recently held between representatives of the commission and the Anti-Trust Division of the Justice Department to consider enforcement of the law. The feeling at these conferences was that the law as drafted was so general and vague in terms that no far-reaching forecast as to its consequences could be made.

Effects Not Suspected

Rather, the inclination was to permit the law to be illuminated by court opinions in test cases, or to further clarifying amendments from Congress. The law was jammed through in the last days of Congress and received hardly any debate in its amended version, although previous versions were subject of widespread

(Continued on Page 4, Column 2)

Russians Prefer Meals at Home To State Menu

Big Drop in Patronage Shown in Restaurants and Dining Rooms

Rationing Abolished

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW — Soviet men and women by the millions have deserted public dining rooms and restaurants since the food rationing system was abolished in January, 1935. The Commissariat of Domestic Trade reports that whereas its public restaurants sold 13,000,000 meals daily in Soviet cities during the last quarter of 1935, it sold only 4,800,000 meals daily in May this year.

This Commissariat shares with the Department of Workers' Supply a monopoly of public feeding in Soviet cities. The most recent figures available show that it handles about 45 per cent of the country's total business. The Commissariat admits that it has lost 4,000,000 customers in 18 months. If the same decline occurred in all restaurants, more than 9,000,000 Soviet citizens have stopped taking their meals in restaurants since January, 1935.

Better Variety Afforded

When the rationing system was abolished the Soviet state opened hundreds of new food shops, with better variety and service. At the same time, it removed some restrictions upon peasant markets. For the first time in years it became possible for housewives to buy materials for good home meals at reasonable prices. The public-feeding monopolies previously had practically "cornered" the available supply of such products as meat and butter.

The result was a remarkable return to home cooking. Three months later, the Commissariat of Domestic Trade's restaurants were serving 4,400,000 fewer meals daily. The decline has persisted ever since. By October, 1935, the Commissariat's dining rooms were serving only 5,100,000 meals, and in April this year only 4,900,000 daily. The decline continued through May.

Home Meals Preferred

The Communists are not pleased with this turn in events. They had believed that in time all Soviet citizens would eat in public dining rooms. They had announced that they would "free women from kitchens and the care of children." But when they gave people a choice, restaurants were deserted for homes.

Several years ago the Communists were so certain that public feeding would become universal that they built apartment houses without kitchens. The discontented possessors of such apartments must now either eat in restaurants or cook over primus stoves in crowded living rooms. This policy worked so badly that its originators are now described in the Soviet press as "primitive left-wing deviationists," who misinterpreted the course of Socialism.

Laid to High Prices

The Government newspaper Izvestia cannot believe that working people really prefer to eat in their homes. "Ask the workers, ask their wives and mothers, if they deserted public dining rooms only because they preferred home meals," the newspaper suggests. "Ask the workers if they enjoy setting aside one adult in each household to feed the family. They will reply that they are compelled to eat at home because prices are to high in model restaurants, where they can get good meals in comfortable surroundings, and that in cheaper dining rooms meals are not only too expensive but

(Continued on Page 10, Column 5)

Churchill Expects Record-Breaking Grain Shipment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINNIPEG, Man., Aug. 12—The busiest season in the history of Churchill, Manitoba's seaport on Hudson Bay, is expected this fall. Navigation opens officially today. A movement of 5,000,000 bushels of grain from the port is anticipated this year. The largest movement in the past was in 1934, when 16 vessels carried 4,000,000 bushels from the port.

An important factor in increasing the movement of grain through the port this year is the very considerable reduction in marine insurance on shipments from Churchill. The rates this year will be less than half those charged during the first two years of the port's operation. In 1932 and 1933, it would have cost about $7500 for insurance on a 5000-ton ship worth $250,000, but this year the rate has been brought down to about $3115.

It is reported that at the present time Churchill has the advantage of two cents a bushel on Montreal in the export shipment of wheat. Movement of wheat through this new port has been encouraged by the Canadian Wheat Board, which has been routing shipments as much as possible this way.

A few months ago the board began to conserve supplies of wheat at country elevators along the Churchill route, with the evdent intention of shipping to overseas buyers through the northern port. Grain stocks in the northern port now total 2,350,000 bushels. This, together with another 1,000,000 bushels expected to be moved by rail into the port, will be shipped overseas.

U.S. Acts to Curb Arms Sales But Shuns Pact on Spain; France Sets Neutrality Date

If Accord Unattained by Aug. 17 Paris Could Aid Spanish Loyalists

Scandinavian Bloc For Nonintervention

Blum Cabinet Called in Special Session to Act on Critical Situation

PARIS, Aug. 12 (AP)—The French Council of Ministers today was summoned into special session for tomorrow to cope with a crisis in the Blum Government's drive for a general European neutrality accord applying to the Spanish civil war.

Setting Aug. 17 as the absolute deadline for completion of the agreement, said informed sources, France looked toward the possibility of lending aid to the Madrid Government in keeping with its statement that it reserved the right to dispatch war supplies if general neutrality could not be achieved.

Reservations Stipulated

Germany so far has failed to reply formally to the French suggestions.

Italy, together with Germany, has tagged its "agreement in principle" with reservations and suggestions.

Sweden, Norway and Denmark informed the Foreign Office today they had approved the French formula for nonintervention.

Moreover, the three countries said they had already taken measures to avoid export of war materials to Spanish Morocco.

Clarification of Policy

Negotiations between Paris and Rome were prolonged particularly by Italian proposals intended, according to informed sources, to clarify the nonintervention status of the Mussolini Government.

Premier Mussolini was represented as wanting to "complete" the French formula by including some assurance that all powers would execute their engagements.

The German reply, expected daily, was still not in sight.

Delay on Pact Decried By Vatican Paper

By the Associated Press

Vatican City, Aug. 12

A REBUKE to European powers for their failure to agree speedily to a nonintervention policy applying to the Spanish civil war was carried today by the semiofficial Vatican newspaper, Osservatore Romano.

"Every day compromises the end for which initiative has been taken—that of no longer prolonging the conflict with the assistance of new forces," said the publication editorially.

It added, "Already the persistent supplying of war materials to belligerents by foreign countries constitutes without doubt the fundamental cause for continuing the bloody fighting. . . . What are the reasons for the slowness of diplomatic action?"

Madrid Removes Fascists From Consular Posts

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MADRID, Aug. 12—Prospective capture of the rebel stronghold of Oviedo was heralded today as the beginning of a "great turn" in the Government's drive to suppress the Fascist rebellion.

The War Ministry declared occupation by Government troops of the northern rebel city was expected soon and would be followed by immediate attacks on Cordoba and Granada.

Information on which the military campaign in the south will be based was furnished, the Ministry said, by deserters from the rebel ranks.

Columns of Government militia commanded by Captain Benitez were reported to have routed Fascist

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

State Department Urges Citizens to Observe Neutrality

Two Plane Orders Already Rejected

Moral Suasion Invoked In the Place of Any Legal Weapon

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12—The intention of the American Government to refrain from "any interference whatsoever" in the Spanish situation is announced here, in a move apparently designed to bring moral pressure against elements which might be tempted to sell or supply assistance to either side.

The Government will "scrupulously" refrain from interference, says the State Department in a formal announcement containing a declaration that it believes American citizens, whether at home or abroad, are "patriotically" adopting the same attitude.

Inquiries Are Offered

Though just announced, the statement was prepared and transmitted to all United States diplomatic and consular agents in Spain Friday.

It was disclosed that two American airplane firms had inquired at the State Department in the last day or two as to how the Government would feel if they were to accept proferred orders for airplanes for factions in the Spanish strife.

The official statement was read to them for answer, it was stated officially.

Text of Instructions

The text of the State Department announcement follows:

"The Acting Secretary of State, William Phillips, on August 7 sent the following instruction to all representatives of this Government in Spain:

"'While I realize that all of our officers have fully appreciated the necessity for maintaining a completely impartial attitude with regard to the disturbances in Spain, and that such an attitude has at all times been maintained by them, it may be well for them to have a summing up of what this Government's position thus far has been and will continue to be.

"'It is clear that our neutrality law with respect to embargo of arms, ammunition and implements of war has no application in the present situation, since that applies only in the event of war between or among nations. On the other hand, in conformity with its well-established policy of non-interference with internal affairs in other countries, either in time of peace or in the event of civil strife, this Government will, of course, scrupulously refrain from any interfeence whatsoever in the unfortunate Spanish situation. We believe that American citizens, both at home and abroad, are patriotically observing this well-recognized American policy.'"

Answer to Europe

The announcement was accepted here as the nearest to an answer which can be obtained to the suggestions current in Europe that the United States be asked to a general pact guaranteeing neutrality in the Spanish civil war. As in the Ethiopian affair, it would appear to mean that the United States will act independently of Europe, but nevertheless harmoniously. Also, as in the Ethiopian affair, American action appears to have preceded the European.

The net result, it is believed here, is to provide Europe with assurance that the United States will exert moral pressure on its nationals to refrain from action which would negative the effect of any general European non-intervention agreement. At the same time it is apparently clear that this Government will not participate formally in any such agreement.

Denies European Squadron

It was learned today also that there is no present intention of reviving a special squadron of the U. S. Navy for permanent station in European waters. Earlier statements at the State Department indicated that the matter was receiving some consideration.

The feeling seems to be that America can better protect its neutrality by keeping its warships out of troubled European waters, at a time when such widespread tension exists.

As a substitute for the former European Squadron, specifically detailed for service abroad, the Navy feels that it nearly always has ships in and around those areas, which are carrying cadets abroad for practice cruises, or on shake-down cruises for new vessels, and that these make the regular squadron unnecessary.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Wednesday, Aug. 12

Palestine—Jews Favor Firm Stand

Palestine looms on the agenda of the World Jewish Congress now convened at Geneva. Predictions are made that the congress will adopt two resolutions: one, indorsing the continued migration of Jews to Palestine, the other, supporting the retention of the British mandate over Palestine.

The struggle of Jews and Arabs to realize their national identity and to house it, rocks Palestine, and the world feels the tremors. The Arabs, awakened to national consciousness by Lawrence of Arabia, see their intense dream of uniting Arabia, Iraq, Syria, Transjordan and Palestine balked by the Jews' British-aided resolve to make Palestine their home. The Jews see hands raised cruelly to bar them from their promised land after being 2000 years on the march. The Jewish Congress thus supports British retention of Palestine, even though it is a class A mandate, which Britain should nurture toward autonomy. Yet Palestine autonomous, is a Palestine without British support, and the deserts throng with nearly 12,000,000 Arabs.

Olympics—American Women Win Swimming

America's women spring into the lead in the Olympic swimming events, taking all three places in the springboard diving competition. This matched the achievement of their men team mates yesterday. Diminutive Marjorie Gestring of Los Angeles tops the field.

Jack Medica of Seattle captures the 400-meter freestyle championship in 44.5, record time, to give the United States its first swimming victory of the current competition.

Germany proves supreme on the flying rings, horizontal bars and mats, to win the Olympic men's gymnastic team championship—Switzerland second, Finland third.

The United States, in the lead in the swimming recordings, bids fair to collect still additional points in the 100-meter backstroke finals, Kiefer, of Chicago, shattering all records in winning his 100-meter backstroke heat.

Team standings in swimming events:

Men:

United States 38, Japan 36, Hungary 14, Germany 7, France 4, Great Britain 1.

*Women:

United States 20, Holland 17½, Germany 16½, Japan 11, Argentina 5, Denmark 4, Great Britain 1.

*Unofficial.

Details of Olympics: Sports page.

Accord—American Action on Spain Waits

The United States tells Europe it has no law that permits immediate participation in a neutrality pact designed to withhold arms from both sides in Spain's Civil War. America's neutrality law does not pertain to civil war but to war between two sovereign nations. To join the European nations in a hands-out-of-Spain accord, America would have to obtain ratification of a treaty from the Senate. And the Senate takes its time about treaties as the immobilized St. Lawrence treaty suggests.

But open to Amerca is moral suasion which the President announces today he will employ. The President can appeal to arms manufacturers not to exercise their right to sell arms in Spain. He might even bolster his persuasiveness by threats to publish the names of the uncooperative. Meanwhile the State Department strives to narrow the danger of involvement by warning Americans to evacuate Madrid. How to achieve a niron-tight neutrality policy becomes a problem of increasing insistency as existing neutrality measures seem to fall short of the mark.

Spain—Loyalists Concentrate in North

Spain's Civil War remains obscured by contradictory press reports, to be matched only by the contradictions in the accounts of who commit the atrocities—the Reds or the Fascists.

Evidence suggests the major pattern of the war is this:

Fascists under the command of Gen. Francisco Franco still move northward, aiming at a junction with the northern forces of Gen. Emilio Mola. General Mola's forces pound against San Sebastian and Irun as they strive to batter a pathway through to the sea.

The Loyalist forces go out to meet each offensive. They concentrate hardest in the north, seeking the overthrow of the Fascist stronghold of Oviedo. Acclaimed the "turning point in the revolution," Oviedo's

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

Plane Rescues Four Americans From Granada

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12 (AP)—A spectacular airplane rescue of four American women from Granada topped a series of swiftly moving developments in the Spanish revolution of especial significance to the United States.

Others included:

The disappearance of an Ameri-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 3)

Relief—Federal or State Problem?

Men on Relief!
Ninth of Twelve Articles

By Tully Nettleton
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The other night John Citizen and Jim Citizen met on the way home from work and had quite a little talk about things in general, but mostly about relief. And if there is somebody in Washington who responds to the name of Somebody-in-Washington, his ears must have burned, because they talked about him, too.

John runs a small, hole-in-the-wall haberdashery shop downtown and Jim is a capable carpenter who lives out at the end of the street and who built John's garage for him in the days before the depression knocked the wind out of Jim's savings account and finally reduced him to a WPA job. Altogether they've known each other long enough to talk without much restraint.

"I hear you've been working over at the Junior High School," said John.

"Yes, they've got us building a grandstand along the athletic field," answered Jim—"though what those tads need with an audience of a thousand people when they do their high jumps, I don't know."

Nothing for Something

"Besides, they've got twice as many of us as they need at work on it. And yesterday they decided they wanted a 16-inch rise instead of 14 between seats, and had to throw away a lot of material that had been cut. I s'pose they don't mind as long as Tom Politician's company sells the lumber."

John rubbed his chin thoughtfully.

"Well," he began slowly, "you know I don't mind paying taxes for things that are worth while. But I do wonder if the town would be doin' all these different things if they didn't look on that federal money as a kind of gift that didn't cost 'em anything. But, of course, it does come out of our pockets, the part that Uncle Sam collects just the same as the part we pay the town treasurer here."

Finds Much Justification

"Yes," agreed Jim. "I like havin' a job all right, an' am grateful for that, but I do like to feel as if I'd earned my money. This business of havin' to wait, everything you do, till they ask somebody in Washington—"

"That's the trouble," John put in. "I think we could take care of these things ourselves now if we just set ourselves to it, an' could do a better job of it."

"M-m-m, well, mebbe so," Jim deliberated, suddenly remembering something and feeling impelled to shift ground. "I will say, though, that a lot of us would 'a had a tougher time than we did if the Federal Gov'ment hadn't stepped in when it did. Now these folks down here in our local welfare office, I never could 'a got a penny of relief till I'd 'a let the loan company take my house and give away my furniture—that's all you could do with it—and, I dunno, maybe sold my tools. Then where'd Mary an' I 'a been to start back.

What Kind of a Hand

"And I know some people now that don't happen to do the kind of work they can use on these WPA jobs an' yet they're employable, an' the state tells 'em, 'We can't do anything for you, we've hardly got enough money to take care o' these what-you-call unemployables that Washington has dumped back on us.' An' those folks are havin' a terrible time."

"Yes," assented John, "I guess the Federal Government does have to have some kind of a hand in it, after all, but I wish some of these smart fellers would figure out just what kind of a hand it ought to be."

That wasn't all of the conversation, of course. But it is enough to indicate the subject and the trend. And if John knew it, there have been quite a number of "smart fellers," though they probably wouldn't claim the description, who have been studying just that dilemma of how much responsibility for relief in the United States should rest in the hands of the states and how much in the hands of the Federal Government.

Some of them are members of Congress, some are heads of charitable organizations, some are researchers in the WPA. And some of them are candidates for office who will be telling the American people between now and November just why they think it should be one way or the other.

Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R.) of Michigan summarized why he believes initiative and authority should rest with the states when he moved a substitute for the relief appropriation last spring by which the National Government would have made grants of up to 75 per cent to the states, requiring them to set up bipartisan boards for relief administration.

The existing system, he said, "invites the dangerous and ultimately fatal habit of quitting local self-reliance, even as it destroys local autonomy. It progressively encourages the process of central subsidies, which has ruined every nation that

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

Japan's 'Congressional Library'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—Some of the more studious members of the Japanese Diet, members of various parties, have taken the initiative in proposing the erection of a huge library adjacent to the imposing new building, in which future sessions of the Diet will be held. Tentative plans call for a three-story edifice, capable of housing 2,000,000 volumes and connected with the Diet building by an underground tunnel, 240 yards long.

Diet members with a critical turn of mind are looking forward to the time when they can reinforce their speeches with reference data culled from the numerous volumes and publications of the library, which will have in its wings 120 study rooms for the use of legislators.

It is expected that the library will receive a copy of every book published in Japan and that it will receive about 100,000 books every year from the Home Office, where publications must be submitted for preliminary examination.

It is anticipated that the construction of the library will require three years, and that the cost will be in the neighborhood of 2,500,000 yen, about $700,000. It will be reserved for the use of Diet members and specially designated Government officials. Its main sponsors are three well-known Japanese intellectuals, Dr. Hitoshi Ashida, editor of the Japan Times and member of the Seiyukai Party, Yusuke Tscurumi, of the Minseito Party, who has lectured extensively in America, and Tetsu Katayama, of the Social Mass Party.

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Relief Projects Can Now Use Skilled Labor From Outside

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12 — Two avenues of escape from the 100 per cent relief labor rule which has tied up the disbursement of new public works funds for more than a month have just been made available by President Roosevelt.

While he still insists that federal money going into the projects shall be used exclusively to pay relief labor, the President pointed out at his press conference ways by which municipalities with a scarcity of skilled labor on their relief rolls could get around the ruling.

In the first place, he said, they could use local relief funds to employ persons of the necessary skills to carry out the project.

In the second place, they will be allowed hereafter to import skilled relief workers from other cities and towns.

Opens New Avenues

The President's amendment or clarification of the rules governing use of the new $300,000,000 PWA fund followed on the heels of a statement from Harold L. Ickes, PWA administrator, that it would be practically impossible to find projects that could comply with a strict 100 per cent relief labor ruling.

For more than a year it has been required that all WPA and PWA projects must draw labor from their immediate vicinity.

The removal of this geographical limitation will now permit cities to look 100 miles or more away for men of the necessary skills to work on their projects. The objective, the President emphasized, is to take people off the relief rolls, regardless of where they reside.

How Rule Will Work

If a certain city wanted to build a bridge with PWA money, yet had no caisson workers on its relief rolls, it could hire caisson workers from a city 100 or 200 miles distant, the President explained.

PWA grants will be limited as usual to 45 per cent of the total cost of the project, with the municipality furnishing the remaining 55 per cent from its own Treasury or borrowing it from PWA.

The Federal Government will not concern itself, the President said, with the type of labor employed with the 55 per cent. It only requires that the 45 per cent grant be used to take men off relief. A city can employ as many nonrelief skilled laborers as it wants with its own funds or those borrowed from PWA.

Each project will be examined separately, the President said, and cities reimbursed for that portion of the money actually going toward relief labor, up to 45 per cent of the total cost of the project.

Those projects using a maximum of unskilled labor will get the full 45 per cent grant. Others, using a smaller number of relief workers will receive a smaller proportion of their money in the form of a gift.

The new rule, Mr. Roosevelt announced, will apply on substantially all public works projects, with the exception of a few large construction projects, already begun, which the Administration feels morally obligated to complete.

WPA Woman Director Declares Ousting Due To Her Americanism

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 12—Dismissed for alleged "boondoggling" on the job, Mrs. Sarah S. Dennen, director of women's activities of the Works Progress Administration here with jurisdiction over 10,000 women, charged that the real reason Lieut. Col. Brehon B. Somervell, the new WPA administrator here, demanded her resignation, was her "strenuous Americanism."

Mrs. Dennen admitted the immediate cause of her dismissal was a musicale and educational program for women employed on sewing projects which she staged on WPA time. She charged, however, that the real reason was the excessive production, contrary to the WPA policy, of the sewing project under her direction. This project employs several thousand women in WPA shops in various parts of the city.

She further charged that another reason she was dropped was because of resistance she had shown to the activities of "red agitators." In this connection she declared WPA authorities were permiting "red agitators" to run the WPA, adding that "those who wish to save America had better do it while there is yet time."

Harry W. Crambaugh, unit manager in charge of WPA sewing projects, was also dismissed, Mrs. Dennen disclosed, a dismissal order against George Matthews, another aide to Mrs. Dennen, having been rescinded.

In reporting her interview with Colonel Somervell, Mrs. Dennen said that when she told the Administrator that the music program she had staged was "in order to keep the women calm and prevent red agitation," the Colonel had replied, "I must say, Mrs. Dennen, that I would have preferred the red soap box activities to the opera bouffe which you staged."

Colonel Somervell told reporters that Mrs. Dennen's dismissal was "merely a matter of administrative routine," and questioned her statement that high productivity of the sewing projects was frowned upon by the WPA.

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Princeton Classes Mark Swing From Classic Education

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., Aug. 12—The modern trend in education away from the classics and its complementary trend toward a wider interest in current languages are being recognized by Princeton University, it was revealed here Aug. 10, with the introduction next fall of courses in Greek literature, to be given in English, and in Japanese language and literature.

The Greek course has been placed in the curriculum of the classics department to provide a humanistic background for those who are unfamiliar with the language. It will cover the works of Homer, representing the epic; of Aeschylus, Sophocles and Euripides, representing the tragedy; of Plato, Aristotle and Longinus, representing criticism; and of Plutarch and Lucian, representing individualism.

Course in Japanese

The course in Japanese will be open to all seniors and graduate students. It is to be an elementary course designed to serve as an introduction to the Japanese language and literature and to impart to its students the ability to read the Japanese tongue.

Twelve other courses will be added to the Princeton undergraduate curriculum next fall. The announcement from Wilbur F. Kerr, registrar, stated. Four of them will be given in English, three each in mathematics and geological engineering, and two in history.

New English Courses

The most sweeping changes occur in the English department. The old course on English literature for freshmen will be replaced in the first term by the former sophomore course on Shakespeare, while in the second semester new courses on prose and poetry will be offered. The poetry will cover the works of Browning, Milton and Wordsworth, while the prose course will include the novels of Conrad, Hardy and Meredith and the plays of Goldsmith and Shaw.

Two new upper-class courses have also been added by the English department. One embodies a study of Spenser and his contemporaries with regard "to their value as illustrations of the best in the culture of the English Renaissance," Mr. Kerr declared, and the other is an advanced course on the works and background of William Shakespeare.

Other Classes Added

A first-term course on English constitutional history and a second semester devoted to the maritime and economic development of modern England will replace the old course on English history in the history department. Mathematics will offer new courses on the infinite series, an introduction to higher analysis and on algebra and projective geometry. Engineering geology will offere new courses on advanced historical geology, coal any oil geology and engineering geology.

One further change in the curriculum will be made in the upperclass program of the department of politics. Each student entering the department must elect to specialize during junior and senior years in either political parties and public opinion, public law and public theory, government functions and processes, or international relations.

Each of these fields includes three one-term courses which are required of all students specializing in that particular work. At the end of senior year a general field examination will be given to all departmental majors as well as a comprehensive examination on the entire field of politics.

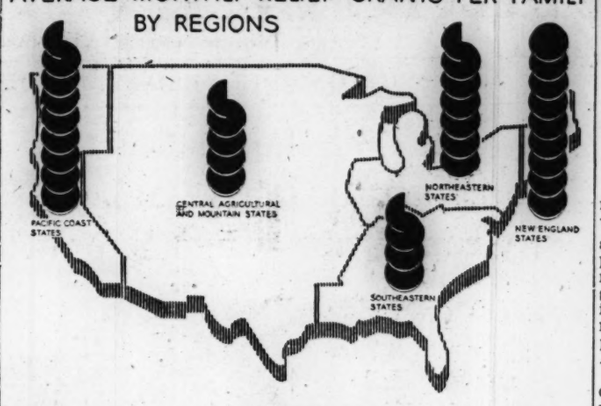
Alumni Pay Honor To Oswego School

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 12—Alumni from many states gathered here recently for the seventy-fifth anniversary of Oswego State Normal School, an institution celebrated throughout the educational world for having started the "Oswego movement" in methods of instruction.

The school was founded in 1861 by Dr. Edward Austin Sheldon, under whose direction the "Oswego movement" grew rapidly and became influential over a wide area.

Educators described the Oswego school as an experiment station in the Pestalozzian method of instruction, making use of a program proposed by a Swiss reformer named Pestalozzi. Since the system was revolutionary, it at first met great opposition, but later was adopted when its results were better understood.



Men on Relief

(Continued from Page 1)

has surrendered to its insidious influence."

His substitute, he said, accepted "primary federal obligation to finance the major costs of feeding, sheltering and clothing all worthy Americans who are in need," but would "demobilize the entire federal relief bureaucracy and return the responsibility of decision and administration to the states," and would bring the nation within sight of a balanced budget.

G. O. P. Along Same Lines

The Republican platform follows in general the same lines of proposing to return relief administration to "nonpolitical local agencies" and to make federal grants-in-aid to the states for this purpose. The Democratic platform, it may be noted, says nothing at all on this subject of relief.

Senator Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas, Democratic floor leader, doubted the successful working of nonpartisan or bipartisan boards.

"Governors and state and county officers have to be elected," he remarked. "They are in politics as much as senators and representatives, and it is absurd to say that you can wash the linen clean by abolishing federal agencies and putting the responsibility wholly on local agencies."

He further objected that it was unsound to propose that the Federal Government "shall pay most of the cost and have no control whatever over the administration of the funds."

The Administration's program of turning back 1,500,000 "unemployables" to the states while providing federal work relief for some 3,500,000 employables grew out of experience, according to Harry L. Hopkins, WPA Administrator. It grew out of the difficult FERA experience of bargaining, haggling, bluffing and bludgeoning with state governors over what share of relief cost they should bear.

"It became perfectly clear to me that the way to get the states to really put up their share of the money was to give them a certain part of the work to do," Mr. Hopkins told the House Appropriations Committee.

There is some doubt about federal grants-in-aid among those who have looked into the problem of how these should be apportioned among the states. Senator Vandenberg proposed allocation on a basis of (a) relative population; (b) relative unemployment; (c) relative cost of living, including climatic and seasonal differentials; (d) relative taxpaying resources.

Must Consider Factors

All these factors need to be taken into consideration if the grant is to have the equalizing effect desired in more needy states, yet each one except the first and possibly the second is extremely difficult of measurement.

A grant-in-aid program nevertheless is supported by Walter West, executive secretary of the American Association of Social Workers, and by that organization's division of government and social work.

Another doubt also is expressed as to whether state and local agencies will find less to cope with in the nature of graft and petty fraud than has been encountered under federal administration. Early this year the WPA division of investigation increased its staff to 100 men and was investigating 1000 cases of alleged racketeering.

The irregularities alleged included such things as holding out or "kickback" of wages by contractors; stealing of WPA supplies; issuance of work assignment slips to ineligible persons; sale of forged work assignment slips to persons seeking work and fraudulent hiring of motor trucks in greater number than were needed for the jobs. Many of these cases have been brought to the stage of prosecution.

Not All Sweet in States

By way of comparison, a writer in the Washington News recently recalled that all was not attar of roses when states had control of relief, from July, 1933, through December, 1935. There was in Kentucky a $70,000 raid on relief funds by grocerymen conniving with a mayor, a county relief chairman and others. Twenty-eight persons were convicted under federal statutes governing use of the mails after investigators had found seven mail sacks full of grocery orders drawn to fictitious persons.

In Maine, bribery was alleged in connection with the purchase of more than $200,000 worth relief supplies. A Texas official got a lake built on his private estate as a municipal project. Politician members of a West Virginia local relief committee placed names of employed, home-owning constituents on the rolls to have their bills paid. The local prosecutor refused to act in this case.

So, fraud will have to be looked out for in local as well as long-distance administration.

Another question is whether relief will be adequate under state and local administration. But of that, more later.

Manitoba Gets $3,000,000 For Relief Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINNIPEG, Man.—Manitoba will get $3,000,000 of the $30,000,000 to be expended on public works for relief purposes under an agreement made between the Dominion and provincial governments in Canada. This amount will be in addition to that already granted the city of Winnipeg by the Dominion Government in the construction of the city's sewage disposal scheme, which will cost eventually about $3,500,000.

The $3,000,000 works program is now under way. It comprises mainly the construction of new highways and improvements in older established roads.

About one-third of the appropriation will be spent on Trans-Canada highway improvements, such as hard surfacing, and the completion of new roads begun last fall. A highway will be completed linking Manitoba's northernmost city, The Pas, with the rest of the Province.

Colonization roads are to be constructed in the north, and roads are to be built into the rapidly developing mining areas in the same district. Some of the money will be allotted toward extending the provincial hydroelectric transmission system, whereby electric power is made available at reasonable rates to consumers in rural areas. Three new fish hatcheries are to be built on Lakes Winnipegosis, Manitoba and Winnipeg.

Coast-to-Coast Road In Mexico Is Pushed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—The great road-building project which is one of the basic features of the Six Year Plan will be carried forward still further by the new coast-to-coast highway stretching from the port of Tampico on the Gulf of Mexico to Barra de Nacidad on the Pacific.

The State of Jalisco alone will provide 600,000 pesos, 400,000 of which will be spent on the Guadalajara-Bara de Navidad division and 200,000 pesos for a branch between here and Ojuelos, Jal.

The state of Tamaulipas has already completed most of the 80 kilometer division which is to cross the Laredo highway at El Mante and continue through San Luis Potosi to form part of the coast to coast route. The latter section will be 329 kilometers long. It is to connect with the route of Ojuelos, Jal., and form part of the link of the transcontinental to here and Barra de Navidad.

The road will inevitably attract a vast number of tourists as it cuts through one of the most typical and untouched parts of the Republic. Many towns famous during the Mexican Revolution such as Negro Santo, Union de Tula, Villa Corona, Puente Gerande and San Juan de los Lagos dot the way.

Tax Said to Menace Housing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 12—Withdrawal of tax exemption from Knickerbocker Village, New York City's model housing project on the Lower East Side, was viewed today as threatening with bankruptcy virtually all low rental programs developed here under the New York State Housing Act during the last 10 years.

Describing the situation as "serious," Aaron Rabinowitz, vice-chairman of the New York State Board of Housing, stressed that action by the State Supreme Court on Monday, denying an application to cancel the $7,000,000 assessment against Knickerbocker Village, if upheld, would definitely retard public housing.

Projects valued at $18,240,000 are threatened by the city's action, he said, adding that $30,000,000 had been invested here under the housing law.

"To aid in obtaining lower rents than were offered by private enterprise, New York City granted tax exemption," he continued. "Without that exemption none of these projects could have been erected.

"If tax exemption is withdrawn, it will discredit all public effort to bring about decent housing within the reach of low-income families," he continued. "If the city can repudiate its obligations after it has induced wage-earning families to invest in better housing under government protection, it must destroy all confidence in the sanctity of government contracts."

Knickerbocker Village, gigantic apartments north of the Manhattan piers of the Brooklyn Bridge, is owned by a limited-dividend corporation. The project is located among New York's foulest slums.

When the City of New York decided to tax the property recently, operators contended that the village was exempt from taxation, and that the Board of Taxes and Assessments was in error in levying against it.

Ruling upon the question, Supreme Court Justice Samuel I. Rosenman held that the city tax authority was not "conclusively bound" by action of the State Housing Board in granting exemption and that the issue must await trial.

Permanent Plan Of Work Relief Opposed in N. Y.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 12—Recommendations that the State of New York avoid adopting work relief "as a permanent method of meeting the problem of large-scale unemployment," and that further study by given the relief question were made in a majority report of the Governor's Commission on Unemployment, placed before public officials here Aug. 10.

Five members of the commission of 31 citizens disagreed with the majority, holding that work relief was a useful method of handling destitution. Two years of research were summarized in the report of 112 pages.

Work Relief Views

Since the Federal Government is supporting work relief projects through the Works Progress Administration at present, the commission admitted that its recommendation had no immediate bearing on the situation, but it cautioned that a policy should be formulated in advance of the day when federal aid may be withdrawn or else combined with a plan for state participation.

"Work relief initially had virtue as an attempt at meeting what appeared to be a temporary and an emergency situation," the commission reported. "It helped to safeguard the public welfare during a difficult period.

"The intervening years, however, demonstrated both the fact that the problem is a continuing one and that the enterprise has grave defects in principle and practice.

Faults of System Cited

"Because of the faults of work relief—its limited moral value, its competition with normal public enterprise, its failure to develop a competitive spirit among the workers"—it is the belief of the commission that work relief should not be continued as a permanent method of meeting the problem of large-scale unemployment.

The commission stressed that it believed that "in so far as government is able to produce work for those able-bodied persons who are not absorbed in private industry, such work should be placed upon an open competitive basis and the conditions of work should be those of normal employment."

Both minority and majority statements agreed that any curtailment of work relief should be gradual, and both felt that work relief should be discontinued if the burden of unemployment falls to levels of the prosperity era.

Minority Report

The minority report, on the other hand, advocated retention of the Wickes State Relief Act which provides legal authorization for communities to engage in work relief projects with the aid of state funds.

"The only possible alternative to the various types of work relief which have been or are now in operation is a great increase in home relief for a period of several years," the minority opinion stressed.

This possibility was described as far more serious an evil than was presented by work relief administration in New York State.

Rail Salary Approved

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12 (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission approved today a salary of $18,000 a year for W. W. Meyer, attorney for the trustees of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company.

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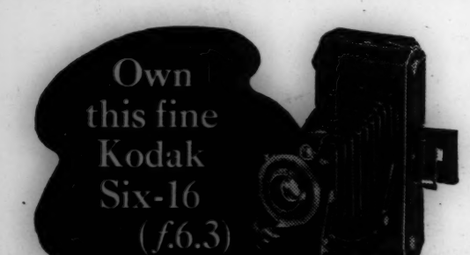

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Ousted Leaders Plan Battle For Townsend Clubs

CHICAGO, Aug. 12 (AP)—Dr. Clinton Wunder's charge that Dr. F. E. Townsend "sold the organization down the river to Coughlin and Lemke" reverberated today in the wake of a widespread shakeup in the old-age-pension movement.

Dismissal of Dr. Wunder, eastern leader; J. B. Kiefer, central regional director at Chicago, and William Parker, eastern regional director at New York, was announced here last night by Gilmour Young, national secretary.

"The specific reason for which they were discharged was inefficiency," said Mr. Young. "Their general conduct in office wasn't satisfactory to the organization, or rather the doctor (Townsend) felt it wasn't satisfactory."

Claim He Injected Politics

The national secretary said there had been complaints that Dr. Wunder injected "politics and personalities" into his speeches instead of concentrating exclusively on the pension plan.

Dr. Wunder rejoined in a formal statement issued in New York.

"I am fired because I objected to Dr. Townsend and Gerald Smith doing the very thing they now accuse me of," he stated. "They have sold the Townsend organization down the river to Coughlin and Lemke."

Dr. Wunder said he was removed last Saturday, one day after Dr. Townsnd set forth in a statement that any of his followers who refused to support Representative William Lemke, the Union Party candidate for President, would be ousted. Mr. Lemke is backed by the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, Detroit radio priest. The Rev. Mr. Smith is chief of a share-the-wealth group and a frequent companion of Dr. Townsend.

Dr. Wunder said he and Mr. Kiefer "are just beginning this fight" and "when we are through the Townsend clubs will own their own movement instead of Dr. Townsend and Gilmour Young, his pet stooge, who now own it as a private California corporation.

"Townsend has consistently objected to the fact that Kiefer and I have insisted he give the ownership of his movement to the Townsend clubs who pay the bill," Dr. Wunder added.

"Lemke," he said, "has not yet endorsed the Townsend plan."

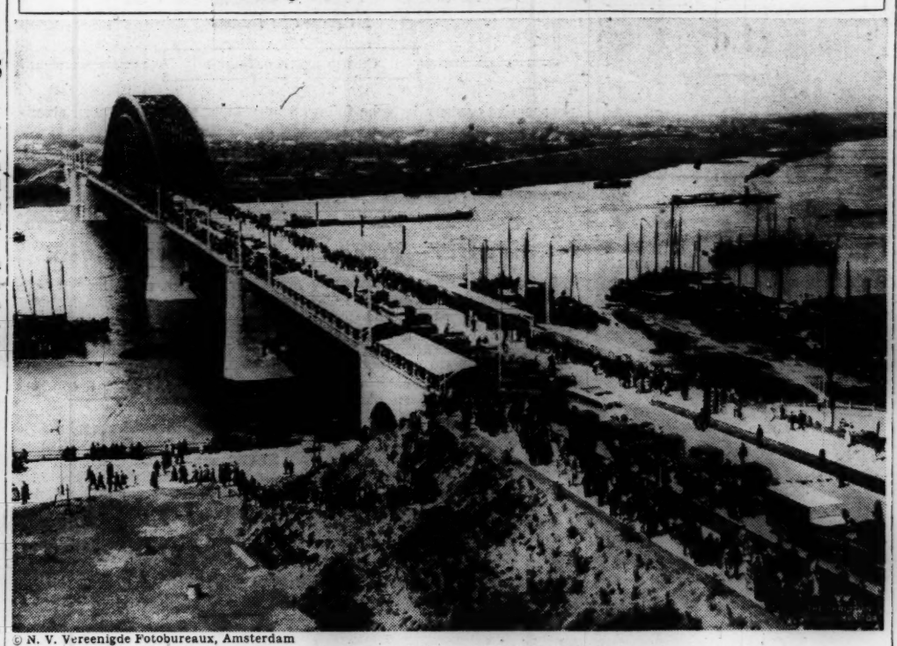
Mr. Young also announced all regional offices—at Chicago, New York, Los Angeles and Jacksonville, Fla.,—would be closed Saturday, since "the Townsend movement has now reached a point in its growth where regional offices are not necessary."

Toledo Gas Strikes May Force Shutdown

TOLEDO, Ohio, Aug. 11 (AP)—Employees of the Ohio Fuel Gas Company and the Northwestern Ohio Natural Gas Company walked out on strike yesterday and I. A. Ludwig, general manager of the companies, said unless skeleton crews at the plants are augmented, the city's gas service might be shut down.

Mr. Ludwig characterized the situation as "serious," asserting scores of industries, hospitals, stores and homes would be affected if service was halted. The employees reported for work today, he said, but left their posts after claiming the companies had failed to offer assurances regarding a recently announced intention to reduce forces for purposes of economy.

Linking North and South Netherlands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New Bridge at Nimeguen Teeming With Traffic
The Country Folk Turned Out in Holiday Mood for the Inauguration

Netherlands Opens Large Waal Bridge, First in Major Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NIMEGUEN, the Netherlands—The largest single-arch bridge in Europe, linking for the first time the north and south of the Netherlands over the river Waal, was recently officially opened by Queen Wilhelmina, accompanied by Crown Princess Juliana. Thousands witnessed the ceremony.

The new bridge, 2200 feet long, is part of a seven-year plan for the construction of bridges linking north and south of the Netherlands. A total of about 60,000,000 florins ($40,000,000) is to be spent to give better communications across the rivers Rhine, Meuse, Waal, Lek and Ijssel.

The new Nimeguen bridge has ended the antiquated and slow means of communication of the motor-ferry, which often caused considerable congestion of automobile traffic. As the bridge has a single arch, providing a passage for shipping over a width of 800 feet, it is said to be the largest single-arch bridge in Europe. The passage height is 82 feet, or 36 feet above the highest water level ever registered here.

As the ground is very soft, the construction of the bridge proved a difficult engineering problem. On each side of the arch there are two additional spans of 320 feet and 240 feet each. The highest part of the central arch is 150 feet above the level of the bridge.

There are separate roads for traffic over this bridge, a highway 40 feet wide, having on each side a path 13 feet wide for cyclists and pedestrians. The weight of iron needed for the upper construction was 7400 tons, the total cost of the bridge was 5,000,000 florins.

Vast Artesian Area Found in Ontario

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The existence of a vast artesian area, estimated to be between five and six miles wide, following the course of an ancient river bed, stretching from Wasaga Beach to Toronto, has been revealed in the survey of Ontario wells. The discovery by the department of mines of Ontario, in cooperation with Dominion geologists and the Ontario Agricultural College in charge of the survey, was recently announced by Col. R. B. Harkness, natural gas commissioner, who is the head of this work.

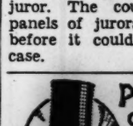
This area has known tributaries, one at Dundas, he said, and the spring at Sherwood Park, Toronto and York Springs are also fed by it, while it is expected that other branches will be found. All information is to be gathered from the well drillers. Under 1935 legislation all Ontario well drillers are required to send to the department of mines information regarding the depth at which they struck water and the geological formation of the earth through which they bored.

N. Y. Court Picks Jury From Men on Street

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 12—For the first time in 20 years, the United States District Court here had to enter the streets and impanel pedestrians for jury service Aug. 10.

The scarcity of talesmen arose when Judge John W. Clancy, trying a case involving use of the mails for distribution of tickets to an Irish Sweepstake, held that prior purchase of a lottery ticket would disqualify a prospective juror. The court exhausted two panels of jurors and delayed trial before it could proceed with the case.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Puzzle Corner Answers

1. Now is the time for every good and true cryptographist to come and buy a Monitor.
2. Silk, Sink, Sins, Sans, Sags, Rags.
3. 6 rods.
4. C, Ten, Tuned, Centers, Needy, Dry. S.
5. See C (Seesee).

Peace Through League Upheld To Canadians by Lord Snell

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — Lord Snell, Labor leader in the British House of Lords, in his second address before the Canadian Institute on Economics and Politics, gave these three alternatives for British foreign policy:

Peace by preponderance of power, tried many times before and always with failure.

Balance of power by alliances which lead to formations of opposition groups, armaments and war, into which condition Europe seems to be lapsing.

Peace through the League of Nations, which he maintained the peoples of the world, if not their governments, desire and will obtain in the long run by overthrowing these governments if they betray the people.

The British people believe, with complete enthusiasm, in a course of peace by covenant through the League, Lord Snell contends.

That the League of Nations should be divided into regional groups, under League overlordship, and that Great Britain, as well as Russia, should be excluded from the European group, was the suggestion made during discussion by Prof. Hans Simons, former German economist, and now a voluntary exile in New York.

He suggested that the British Empire should be a regional group in itself, based as a special and constitutional group, and that Canada should use its influence on this regional group.

Professor Simons contended that regional groups would relieve the League of many difficulties, and stated that it was France itself that advanced this European regional group scheme, with Germany strongly opposed to regional pacts within the League.

Tusk of Mastodon Found in New Jersey

CRANFORD, N. J., Aug. 12 (AP)—Dr. Dorothy Cross, archæologist and State WPA supervisor of Indian site survey, recently reported discovery of a 25,000-year-old mastodon tusk. She said it was the mate to one uncovered here by WPA workment, May 28.

Dr. Cross called the discovery the most important fossil mastodon find in New Jersey since 1870. She expected the rest of the skeleton to be uncovered soon.

The tusk was found at the artificial lake project in the Nomahagen section of Rahway River Parkway.

Dr. Cross said the tusk would be fitted to the mastodon head being reconstructed at the New Jersey State Museum, Trenton.

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Ray Payne, Manager

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Dams Expected to Bring Rain And Thus Alleviate Droughts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Six dams costing $358,340 are to be built in Ohio, Indiana, and Missouri, with WPA labor, it has been announced by the regional office of the Resettlement Administration here. The purpose of the work is to restore ground water levels, increase precipitation, and thereby alleviate droughts that have been increasingly destructive in the Middle West.

The earthen dams will impound a total of 326,700 gallons of water. They will be located, according to John R. Clifton, assistant project planning engineer, at Zaleski Forest, Ross-Hocking Forest, and Southeastern Ohio Erosion Control projects in Ohio; Brown and Martin County land use projects in Indiana and the University of Missouri Game Preserve and Arboretum project in Missouri.

800-Acre Lake

The Martin County project is the largest; its 1325-foot dam forms a lake of about 800 acres. It is the largest dam now being built by the Resettlement Administration east of the Mississippi River, according to Mr. Clifton. The other lakes will vary in size down to 15 acres.

The land to be flooded is of a submarginal nature, and of little agricultural value. The Rural Resettlement division will assist the families, whose land is being purchased, to relocate in areas more suitable to agriculture. It is estimated that the work will require three to five months, and will furnish work for about 3910 man-months.

Fourfold Purpose

The structures involve no unusual or difficult engineering features, according to the planning engineer, as it is desired to build safe, simple structures to demonstrate the value of small, impounding dams in providing not only water conservation, but also flood prevention, erosion control and recreational facilities.

One of the most important ways in which a storage basin full of water is beneficial to the public, according to Mr. Clifton, is in the evaporation of water from its surface. In a year's time a column of water amounting to 40 inches in depth, and covering the entire area of the exposed surface of the reservoir, will be thrown into the atmosphere, thus increasing the rainfall.

By the creation of aditional reservoirs, which the Administration hopes these demonstrations will stimulate, the water that now runs to sea through denuded areas, leaving a devastation of erosion and flood in its wake, can be coaxed by evaporation into rain clouds, thus alleviating the drought situation. Through lateral seepage, an underground reservoir will be formed to benefit the surrounding country for rods, and even miles, replenishing springs and wells. The evaporation made available through forest growth foliage is also of some consequence, according to engineers.

By lowering the level of the lake before the flood seasons, it will be possible to impound the bulk of each succeeding rain and prevent the flood damage that would result in the valley below, and to lower flood levels of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers below.

Play Wins Prize

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.—Walter Spearman, instructor in journalism in the University of North Carolina, has won first prize, $100, in an anti-lynching play contest sponsored by the Southern Inter-Racial Commission. "Country Sunday" is the name of Mr. Spearman's play. It was produced last spring by the Carolina Playmakers, who have risen to prominence under the guidance of Prof. Frederick Koch and his assistant, Mr. Samuel Selden.

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Madrid Ousts Fascists From Consular Posts

(Continued from Page 1)

troops from the town of Covaleda in Soria Province. Nine prisoners were taken and a large quantity of ammunition seized, the Government claimed.

The situation in Cordoba, Granada and Seville was described as serious for the rebels, who have been without electricity and water for 24 days.

Newspapers sympathetic to the Government reported 32 sailors from the rebel gunboat Dato, which was reported sunk during a naval battle with the warship Jaime I at Algeciras, arrived at Malaga offering to enlist in the fight against the Fascists.

A rebel airplane also was reported brought down by anti-aircraft fire yesterday in the Guadarrama Mountain sector.

A fresh purge of alleged Fascist sympathizers in military and diplomatic posts was begun as the Government massed aerial forces for an attack.

Fascist Advance Halted

The War Ministry declared Government forces in the provinces around Madrid were blocking the march of the Fascist rebels seeking to overthrow the Spanish administration of Socialists and Communists.

The troops, the Ministry said, had stopped the rebels who are "vainly attempting to join other rebel forces in the march to Madrid."

(The troops of Gen. Francisco Franco, rebel commander-in-chief were reported ordered to begin their major drive on Madrid from the South today, dispatches from Tangier to the Paris newspaper Petit Parisien declared.

The reports asserted 12,000 Moroccan soldiers would participate in the advance).

The concentration of Government fighting planes drew 11 ships to the Manises airdrome at Valencia.

Six others—including bombing planes—were reported en route to the airdrome, all described as modern ships equipped with four machine guns.

Dismissal from their posts of the military and diplomatic representatives dropped Gen. Emilio Mola, commander of the rebel forces in the north, from the army rolls. Also dismissed was Gen. Lopez Ochda, leader in the suppression of the Asturian revolution of 1934.

Dismissal of Diplomats

In the diplomatic ranks, the names of five officials were added to those already relieved of their positions.

Included were Sebastian de Romero, consul at Chicago; José Gonzalez, secretary of the Consulate at Galveston, Texas; Francisco Amat, secretary of the Embassy at Buenos Aires; and Miguel Maria Lojendio and Juaquin Perez de Raba of the Spanish Foreign Office at Santiago, Chile.

Capture of two small towns in Teruel Province, in eastern central Spain, was reported by the government militia.

Fighting in the North

Fighting continued in the northern sectors where Revolutionists and Government troops clashed in the Guadarrama Mountain passes and near San Sebastian.

The rebels were declared not to be planning a forceful attempt to capture the capital, but were represented as waiting for fatigue and exhaustion to weaken the defending columns.

An appeal to the Moors in Spanish Morocco to take up arms against the Fascist rebels was broadcast by Deputy Antonio Juen in a speech translated into Arabic.

Also addressing American countries, Señor Juen said the uprising was only "a rebellion of army officers against the Republic."

He asked all countries to observe how the Spanish people have risen up to defend their country and denied the Communist-Socialist Administration was planning to establish a Spanish Soviet.

Americans Find Temporary Haven in Spain

International — Housed in United States Embassy at Madrid at Outbreak of Civil War

Protection of American Flag Welcomed by Group on Steps, Composed of Permanent Residents and Visitors. In the Extreme Left Foreground Is Eric C. Wendelin, Third Secretary of the Embassy

The task of caring for the American refugees and providing for their evacuation fell to the lot of Mr. Wendelin, as the American Ambassador, Claude G. Bowers, was at his summer home in San Sebastian when the revolt started and was unable to get through to the capital. Washington has renewed its warnings to all Americans to leave Spain at once on account of the uncertainties of the situation. There are facilities for evacuation at present, but how long they will last cannot be predicted.

Loyalist Retreat in North Announced by Fascists

BURGOS, Spain, Aug. 12 (AP)—Fascist rebel headquarters announced today that Government militia had abandoned the Bay of Biscay resort of San Sebastian in the face of rebel onslaughts aimed at opening a rebel gateway to the sea.

The populace of the resort, once the summer home of King Alfonso, was reported by the Burgos Provisional Government to be streaming out of the city.

Destruction of Government control along the entire northern seaboard and particularly in far northeast Spain is the goal of the freshly launched Fascist drive.

Mass Production Seen as Doomed

(Continued from Page 1)

discussion. Few, if any, of the senators who voted for it had any idea that it carried such profound changes as those forecast here today by Mr. Gaskill, and further elaborated in a treatise on the subject which he has completed.

Among other results of the law, Mr. Gaskill finds:

Labor and population congestion will break up in the diffusion of industry. Property values, mortgages and other securities will be revalued. Rents and tax rates will be reduced.

Prices will become factory prices and the goods produced will accumulate transportation charges as they move outward until it becomes cheaper to produce them somewhere else. Thus regional production and distribution areas will be created and industry will be relocated within these areas, taking the working and service population with it.

"Furthermore," declares Mr. Gaskill, "it is fairly plain that the future mechanism of distribution rests with the manufacturer. The law points the way to the economic extinction of both the wholesaler and the retailer."

Was to End Discounts

The law which Mr. Gaskill finds so sweeping was ostensibly intended merely to reform preferential price policies of big business in connection with distribution practices, so as to end hidden discounts.

The law requires manufacturers and distributers in interstate business to treat all customers alike on price; neither to give nor receive discrimination, whether seller or buyer, at the risk of criminal liability. It is a new form of antitrust law, substituting specific definitions for judicial discretion, ending the former "rule of reason" of the earlier laws and putting on the accused the burden of proof that his acts are justified.

The law, Mr. Gaskill reports, carries no provision justifying the trade discount paid wholesaler or retailer. Such a provision was contained in the original draft but was eliminated in the conference report, says Mr. Gaskill, "without explanation or comment."

Bells Ring Briskly, Ice Cream Is Legal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

SOME 25,000 ice-cream vendors who pedal their wares on tricycles in Britain are now breathing freely once more after having had a momentary shock.

One of their number, Cecil Stone of Southend, was summoned recently for "using a noisy instrument, to wit a bell," in hawking his ices.

Ringing their tricycle bells to announce their presence to prospective purchasers has long been a custom among cycling vendors of ices here. This seemed to be a blow at the "Stop Me" trade.

But the judge was sympathetic and they are assured that they may go on ringing their bells without prejudice, as long as they do not cause a nuisance.

They trust there are not many in Britain who would call an ice-cream man a nuisance.

Modern 'Evangelines' To Visit Nova Scotia

NEW ORLEANS, La., Aug. 12 (AP)—More than 50 modern "Evangelines" sped northward today to visit Nova Scotia, from which their forefathers were deported by the British many years ago.

The Acadian girls were dressed in organdy caps, blue skirts and tightly laced bodices, a costume like that worn by their most illustrious ancestor, Evangeline, the heroine of Longfellow's famous poem.

The French-speaking maids, all residents of southwest Louisiana, were guests at a banquet here last night before boarding their special train for Washington, where they are scheduled to meet President and Mrs. Roosevelt.

Ex-Naval Officer Indicted As Spy; 2 Japanese Named

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12 (AP)—Naming two Japanese naval officers as conspirators, a federal grand jury here yesterday indicted former Lieut. Commander John S. Farnsworth for plotting to betray American military secrets.

Assistant United States Attorney Samuel F. Beach said he had not sought the indictment of the Japanese officers, Yosiyuko Itimiya and Okira Yamaki, because they were protected by diplomatic immunity.

In an earlier indictment Farnsworth, who was ousted from the service in 1927 for "scandalous conduct" was accused of delivering a confidential naval publication to unnamed Japanese agents.

Claiming that both Itimiya and Yamaki, had served as Japanese naval attaches at the embassy here, Mr. Beach said he believed they had left the United States "some time ago."

The grand jury charged that Farnsworth had "corruptly and feloniously conspired" with the two officers and other persons to turn over secret documents, "with reason to believe" that they would be used "to the injury of the United States and the benefit of Japan."

The indictment listed code signal books, sketches, models, blue prints, maps, photographs, instruments and appliances as the "documents" Farnsworth was accused of delivering.

Mr. Beach said that he would try to prove at a federal district court trial in October that Farnsworth was paid $500 a month during the period of the conspiracy, and that he also received "an entertainment fund and several bonuses."

Tokyo Official Says Incident Embarrassing

TOKYO, Aug. 12 (AP)—An indictment returned at Washington mentioning the names of two Japanese officers alleged to have received information from an American is "admittedly embarrassing," a spokesman for the Navy said today.

He asknowledged the Japanese officers fermerly served in Washington and now are assigned to duty in Tokyo.

"In America, as in Japan and elsewhere, there are always unscrupulous persons trying to sell foreign attachés worthless information," the spokesman commented.

"Although our hands are clean in these cases, stories published in America are admittedly embarrassing to the Japanese Navy," he said.

Food Relief Is Near For Alaska Eskimos

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12 (AP)—Relief for Eskimos suffering from a food shortage near Barrow, Alaska, was seen yesterday by the Indian officials in advices that a trading schooner was in the vicinity.

Frank Daugherty, Indian office representative at Barrow, reported sighting of the schooner yesterday morning and officials said they expected it to land some supplies. The schooner's name was not given in Mr. Daugherty's dispatch.

Johnson's Advice to Authors

"The best advice I can give to authors," said Dr. Samuel Johnson in the eighteenth century, "is that they should stay away from each other."

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

prospective capture is to be followed by attacks on the southern strongholds of Cordoba, Granada and Seville.

It is difficult to see how Loyalists can attack these three cities that are well behind Franco's lines without first defeating Franco's northward bound troops. Meanwhile, the offensive against Madrid is still "mañana."

Neutrality—France Sets Time Limit to Powers

France grows restive. Germany and Italy, though agreeing "in principle" to nonintervention in Spain, still refrain from the formal answer that can be spiked down. France sets Aug. 17 as the time when nations must give acceptable assurance that they will keep hands off in Spain. If not forthcoming, France studies possibility of disbanding the tentative neutrality front and lending aid to the Madrid Government. Premier Léon Blum calls a conference of ministers to elect a course in the crisis caused particularly by German delay.

Suspicion grows that dictatorships may be stalling off acceptance of the neutrality pledge, while rushing aid to the Fascists in Spain. A report, carried in some papers, that 20 German bombers, five German pursuit planes and seven Italian fighting planes had been delivered to Spanish rebels to aid their northward offensive against Madrid, strengthens suspicions, France sets a time limit to its own neutrality, for fear that the dictatorships will have armed the rebels before the democracies and liberal governments can give countersupport to the Madrid regime.

Sweden, Norway and Denmark approve French nonintervention formula.

Politics—G. O. P. Adopts Blackboard Campaign

"**Lamb chops** 33 cents a pound, taxes 15 cents, total 48 cents."

The Republican Brain Trust by such a breakdown of the lamb chop price tag seeks to make visible to the American public the invisible tax load. Blackboards, crayons and all, are being distributed to the receptive, so they may make these breakdowns. Hill Blackett, senior partner of an advertising firm, is conducting this campaign. The political aim is to make those who pay no direct taxes aware that a substantial tax is, nevertheless, wrapped into every piece of merchandise so that all people bear the burden of federal deficits.

"I guess I'll take a Republican ballot this time." Thus Senator Borah voted for himself in the Idaho primaries. On the basis of 850 primaries, Senator Borah has 21,485 votes, his Republican Townsend-indorsed opponent 6519. Governor Ross has 12,569 votes in his competition for the Democratic senatorial nomination; his opponent, John Carver, 9778.

A shakeup near the top of the Townsend old-age pension movement is announced. Dr. Clinton Wunder, eastern leader; J. B. Kieffer, central regional director, and William Parker, eastern regional director, are dropped. Dr. Wunder insists the charge of "inefficiency" is a blind; the real reason for the discharge he alleges to be the refusal of the ousted men to support the Union Party.

James A. Farley in New York prepares to receive 48 Democratic leaders, four a day until organization work is mapped for every state. Today leaders from Massachusetts, Rhode Island, North Carolina and Connecticut will receive audience.

Senator Rush Holt of West Virginia accepts the invitation of the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin to keynote at the convention of the National Union for Social Justice, convening at Cleveland this week. Senator Holt is a Democrat but Farley's only comment is:

"Holt has been all over the lot lately."

Drought—Expected to Raise Food Prices

Drought and forest fires force their unwelcome presence on a nation that would rather concentrate on politics—or vacation.

Mills along the Oswega and Susquehanna waterways, which last spring were in danger of inundation, may now have to close because there is not enough water to turn their wheels.

Gloomy prophets of the Department of Agriculture predict the drought may have a three-year hangover and that food prices may be expected to rise this fall. President Roosevelt sets his middle western tour of drought areas for Aug. 25.

New blazes thunder and crackle like a red drought through forests of Minnesota. Nearly 10,000 fire-fighters have been throwing earth works and other obstacles in the path of more than 60 Minnesota fires. The blazes originated in Wisconsin, blackened 3000 acres in that State and then jumped into Minnesota. Prediction of rain heartens fire combatants.

Crime—Prevention Advised Through Education

Not pistols, not tear gas, not prison walls but blackboards, textbooks and patient instructors—this is the formula for ending crime advanced by Dr. George W. Kirchwey, treasurer of the National Crime Prevention Institute and former warden of Sing Sing prison. Education, individualized, and patient, administered by teachers who are virtually social workers, applied from the first steps to the assumption of adult responsibilities, is the doctor's preventive of crime. Other criminologists who indorse these views would add that the social and economic conditions must be such as to permit all persons to have access to this education.

American Indian—Migrated From Russia?

The original American came from Russia to the Western Hemisphere, Dr. Wendell C. Bennett, curator of the American Museum of Natural History, announces. Dr. Bennett's theory bears close resemblance to that of other anthropologists, who find the red man's ancestor in the high cheek bones of the Mongolians. He told reporters upon his arrival in New York City after six months in Peru that the Indians went from Russia across the Bering Sea to Alaska and from there southward to beat their drums in every valley of the New World. Dr. Bennett firmly believes the Chimu Indians arrived ahead of the Incas of South America. Thus Dr. Bennett depicts the land of the Reds as sending the red men to America before there were any immigration inspectors.

'Gold Shirt' Head Exiled by Mexico; Is Flown to Texas

(Continued from Page 1)

Shirts" has been the newly-organized Confederation of the Middle Class with a membership reported at 60,000

Secretly sympathetic, if their guarded comments may be taken as indications are many employers who have been harassed by recent strikes almost invariably decided against them.

Rodriguez Says Bolshevism Is Rampant in Mexico

EL PASO, Texas., Aug. 12 (AP)—Exiled Gen. Nicolas Rodriguez today predicted able leaders would take his place at the head of Mexico's Fascist "Gold Shirts" in their fight against Communism.

"Driving me from the country will not break the organization," the former leader said.

General Rodriguez denounced the Mexican Government for its "high-handed" tactics in placing him aboard a plane and sending him out of the country.

He said Bolshevism was rampant in Mexico and present conditions "could very probably result in the same conditions in Mexico as exist in Spain."

"My party and I had done everything we could to aid the Government, not because we are afraid of the President (Lazaro Cárdenas) or because we are in sympathy with all of his policies, but because we realized the importance in defeating the red menace," he added.

General Rodriguez listed most of labor in Mexico on the side of the "Gold Shirts."

Chiang Calls Parley To Bring Kwangsi Under Nanking Rule

HONG KONG, Aug. 12 (AP)—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, Premier of the Central Chinese Government, established headquarters today in the Wham-Poa military academy at Canton.

General Chiang arrived in the southwestern city yesterday to take a personal hand in subduing rebellious Kwangsi province. He was accompanied by several important officials of the Kuomintang (Chinese Nationalist Party). The Generalissimo scheduled a conference with Kwangsi representatives to discuss union of the province with the Nanking Government.

Kwangsi, formerly allied with the southern, Canton, government, declined to affiliate with Nanking after a southwestern rebellion had failed. Kwantung province, the other former member of the southern administration, has returned to Nanking control.

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Drought Near End, 1937 to Be Normal, Forecaster Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Aug. 12 — Drought conditions for this year are ending, a wet fall is approaching, and the precipitation for 1937, although somewhat less than normal, will be considerably above the drought level, according to the observations of Selby Maxwell, long-range weather forecaster here.

Already rains have fallen on the Gulf states, the Atlantic seaboard, and the West Coast. Scattered showers are falling more frequently in the Middlewest and the hot belt of air over that section is lifting, he says.

Drought Prediction

Last December Mr. Maxwell predicted this year's drought. He predicted the storm which recently damaged the Texas Centennial buildings to the extent of $200,000. Another prediction of a gulf storm, made during a radio broadcast, brought 1200 letters from the South, asking for details. On this same storm the United States Weather Bureau gave a warning of 48 hours.

Mr. Maxwell has been predicting the weather since he was an undergraduate student in the astronomy department at Northwestern University 15 years ago. The weather, he insists, is something the earth goes through, much as an automobile goes through valleys and over mountains. The magnetic attraction of the earth, sun, and moon—with the moon chiefly responsible—are responsible for meteorological variations, he says.

According to his observations, the moon affects the earth's atmosphere, as it affects the tides, except that air is more fluid than water and the atmosphere surrounds the earth loosely, like an envelope. Because we know what the moon is going to do, by astronomical observations, we can know what the weather is going to do, he insists.

Mr. Maxwell's predictions are for the nation. Each locality, he points out, will get its share of this weather. He predicts hot weather for the last week of August and after that a normal fall. January will be mild, February wet and cold, and March cold. This winter, however, will not be as cold as last winter, he says.

As to precipitation, September, October and November will be wet with floods in some sections, he says. January will be mild, but snow will fall during the third week in February. Precipitation during the spring months of April, May and June will be below normal, but not enough so to make a serious drought. Next July and August he sees as normal.

Flood of Suggestions Offered to Bring Rain

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12 (AP)—The drought has caused a flood in Washington—a deluge of suggestions for "making rain."

Piled on a desk at the Weather Bureau today were 100 letters. Each contained some scheme for moistening the parched areas. They were received by the President, Henry Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, and the Weather Bureau.

Several persons urged that a fleet of balloons or airplanes carry water from the Great Lakes and drop it on the interior. Experts have figured it would take 113 tons of water to cover one acre with one inch of water.

Then there are the people who want to bombard the skies with cannons on the theory that explosions force the clouds to drop water. Uncle Sam spent $12,000 on this idea back in 1892—with little success.

There have been suggestions for mixing the warm air near the ground with the cooler air high above the earth. Some advocated long tunnels attached to a balloon or airplane. Others suggested the airplanes fly up and down and around to "mix up" the air.

Another suggestion was that huge fires of oil be burned in the drought area, thus forcing hot air up and causing rainfall.

Warner's Music Returns to Air Under Copyright Agreement

Radio Comment

Though radio listeners may not have realized it, nearly one-third of their music supply was restored to them last week when Warner Brothers, owner of a number of song publishing firms, patched up its quarrel with the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers and rejoined the copyright music pool. This action restored Warner-controlled music to the radio, since radiocasters already had an agreement with the larger society.

Failure of radiocasters to draw up agreements with Warner's for rights to put their songs on the air, and loss of popularity suffered by inability of their songs to get a hearing on the radio, was attributed as the reason for Warner Brothers' return. Warner's left the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers last year, in order, apparently, to get a bigger share of the $3,000,000 and more royalties paid by the radiocasters to "ASCAP" for song rights.

Warner's music now becomes available again on the old basis of agreement with radiocasters paying their royalties in the form of sustaining fees plus 5 per cent of the commercial intake. No other royalties will be levied by the song publishers on radio, at least not during the existing agreement which expires in 1940.

Warner Brothers' return to the radio field in order to get a hearing for its songs once again emphasizes the contingent relationship of radio with the other amusement arts. The talkies and the musical stage, which once complained that radio shortened the life of their popular songs, now appear to have swung around to the view that their songs need radiocasting to make them popular. While the over-emphasis of radio undoubtedly does shorten the life of some songs, nevertheless it does popularize them and also compels the song writers to turn out a greater number of pieces.

Radiocasting, now barely over the song situation, faces the charge current among some motion picture exhibitors and producers that the appearance of movie stars in radio programs hurts the box office interest. The talkie producers claim that radio is causing potential patronage to stay at home to hear the stars over its radio sets. The radiocasters maintain, of course, that star radio appearances enhance theater interest by arousing greater interest in the stars and their pictures. In some quarters there are radiocasters maintaining that the appearance of movie stars in radiocasting is so definitely disillusioning that many patrons are going back to the theaters for their movie entertainment.

* * *

Chinese Censor Acts

Censorship has caught up with radiocasting in China. Shanghai's some 60-odd stations (not including the foreign half dozen stations) are to be checked by a new bureau as to their announcements, addresses, skits and music. The Chinese censor has deemed a large proportion of Chinese programs detrimental to the public morals.

Shanghai, curiously enough, has a floating population of radio stations. New ones come and go over night, though at the moment there are between 50 and 100 vernacular stations. Censorship may cut down this number with the formality already promulgated of requiring advance notice of all programs in writen form.

In cases where the radio performers do their work extemporaneously, the censor has ruled that a written outline of the feature must be submitted beforehand for examination. A complete list of banned radio acts, many of them said to be extremely popular with the listeners, has been published, and songs and dialogue upon this list will be prohibited from the air.

Orlando Pao, general manager of the Shanghai Bureau of Telegraphs, explains that the censorship is entirely for moral reasons. Only the entertainment programs are expected to undergo changes. The "educational" programs are expected to pass in original form.

While censorship in China generally implies some political angles, local station owners have censored themselves previously in this respect for fear of getting into difficulties with the authorities.

All Shanghai stations, save two American-owned ones, have now complied with the Ministry of Communications' recent order that they radiocast the official government program every weekday evening from 8:30 to 9:30 or remain silent. There have been hints of action against the two holdout stations, but nothing has been attempted, as there seems to be no basis for any legal action.

Reich Acts Swiftly To End Kidnaping

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BONN, Ger. — Germany's first kidnaping in recent years was punished today by the execution of Hans Edward Giese. The sentence of the court was carried out by decapitation compulsory in the new Reich.

Geise was convicted for the kidnaping of the 11-year-old son of a Bonn merchant. The child was kept in confinement bound tightly for some time before rescued by the police.

Apprehension of the kidnaper was promptly followed by promulgation of a new law by Reichsführer Hitler providing that any person who, with the intention to extort money, abducts another person's child by means of threats or by force, or otherwise deprives it of its freedom, incurs the death penalty. A child under this law is a minor less than 18 years of age.

The law was made retroactive to cover the Geise case.

Five Police Sentenced In Tampa Kidnaping Case

BARTOW, Fla., Aug. 12 (AP)—Five former Tampa policemen were sentenced to four-year prison terms Aug. 7 for the kidnaping of Eugene F. Poulnot, one of three unemployed labor organizers tarred and feathered following a political meeting last November.

The one-time officers, C. A. Brown, Jr., Sam E. Crosby, John P. Bridges, F. W. Switzer and C. W. Carlisle, appealed immediately to the State Supreme Court.

They were convicted May 23 in the first trial arising from the kidnap-flogging of Poulnot, Joseph Shoemaker and S. F. Rogers. Mr. Shoemaker was fatally beaten.

Remington Rand Plant Reopens at Cincinnati

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 12 (AP)—Remington Rand, Inc., reopened its suburban Norwood plant yesterday after an 11-weeks' strike marked by numerous outbreaks.

Approximately 200 workers, protected by 100 policemen and a score of deputy sheriffs, walked into the plant. There was no violence. Hundreds of strikers, sympathizers and curious persons congregated near the plant.

Real Farm Issue Ignored by GOP, Wallace Charges

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, Aug. 12 (AP)—Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace charged yesterday that the Republican platform failed to meet the "real" farm issue in the campaign.

The issue, he declared before a Council Bluffs centennial celebration audience, was whether individual initiative is the "only weapon against the impact of technology on agriculture, or should farmers have the right, within limitations, to borrow the powers of government."

Favors Middle Road

He described the "impact of technology" as rapid development of farm machinery and farming methods which, he said, "may bring us burdensome surpluses" and can be adopted more easily by large corporation farm operators than by "family-size" farmers.

Mr. Wallace said "most of us will seek a middle course" in what he called the farm dilemma:

"Shall American agriculture let an uncontrolled technology wipe out the independent family-sized farm, or shall American agriculture turn its back on technology, in order to preserve the family-sized farm?"

Basic Issue of Government

Involved in an answer, he said, is "the basic question of attitude toward government"—whether farmers should "have the right to borrow the powers" of government.

"Until I saw the Republican platform, I thought that was going to be the real issue in this campaign," he continued. "After reading that platform, however, I can't tell what the Republicans think the issues are.

"They seem to be ardent for rugged individualism, but equally ardent for benefit payments to farmers. They are against imports and for payment of foreign debts—which can only be paid by larger imports. And then, to add to the confusion of an innocent bystander, one sees Wall Street marching boldly into the Republican camp. So far as I know, that never boded well for agriculture."

Warns Against Surpluses

Mr. Wallace said the droughts of 1930, 1934 and 1936 have "concealed the operation of technological forces," but have not stopped them.

"Once again they may bring us burdensome surpluses, and again they will shove us closer to the day when we must either control them or be controlled by them."

The nation's social machinery, Mr. Wallace said, has lagged behind the development of science and industrial machinery. He added:

"Because the attitudes and prejudices of the 19th century still dominate the minds of many, we still have to chase a 20th century airplane in a 19th century horse and buggy."

Rising Taxes Seen In Wake of Drought

CHICAGO, Aug. 12 (AP)—Rising taxes are forecast by Ernest Hahne, Northwestern University economist, as a probable result of the drought.

Basing his prediction on the economic effects of dry spells of 1934 and previous years, Mr. Hahne said the country could expect:

1. An increase in taxes to support the needy and unemployed. Reduced crops, he said, have already created a shortage in the demand for farm hands with the result that the jobless migrate to the cities and go on the relief rolls there. The tax rise would be needed to handle the heavier load.

2. In the drought states, real estate tax payments are likely to fall, he added, forcing either an increase in local levies or curtailment of the functions of local government, such as schools and police. School years were shortened in 1934, he recalled, and school teachers salaries went down as low as $40 a month.

3. "Invisible taxes" in the form of higher prices for food and an increased cost of living are likely. The economist explained that short crops not only boost costs of eatables, but affect "certain manufactured products."

Ethel Barrymore to Quit Stage; Prefers Country Home to Theater

Ethel Barrymore
Who Will Retire From the Theater

NEW YORK, Aug. 12 (AP)—Ethel Barrymore, who came of a family rich in the traditions of the drama, but who attained fame in her own right on the stage and screen, looked forward today to a life of retirement in the country.

"I have made up my mind that I'm never going to appear in another play again," she said last night during a radio broadcast.

"I live in the country and I never want to live anywhere else."

The actress is a sister of John and Lionel Barrymore of the movies. She has a home at suburban Mamoroneck.

To Retain Stage Link

Although she is putting behind her years of rich experience in acting, which she once described as "the most vital thing in the world next to my children," Miss Barrymore will retain a connection with the stage.

It will be in the guise of adviser to those seeking to climb the ladder to fame in dramatics.

"I hope," she said, "that any and all people who want help or encouragement in the line of speech, dramatics, radio or public presentation will call upon me because I'll be so happy to help them."

Famous Theater Family

Miss Barrymore is a daughter of Maurice and Georgie Drew Barrymore, a niece of John Drew, and granddaughter of Mrs. John Drew Sr., all famous names of the stage.

Her uncle, John Drew, obtained for her her first Broadway part, that of a 35-year-old woman in "The Bauble Shop" when she was only 15. It was after she met the late Charles Frohman and played in "Catherine" that she became a star.

Miss Barrymore was married in 1909 to Russell G. Colt of Providence, R. I. Her daughter is Ethel Barrymore Colt, now an actress

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CHEVROLET

Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Vacation Sewing—On the Back-to-School Wardrobe

Fashions—Foods
A Wednesday and Friday Page

The Home Dressmaker Becomes a Designer

And Rejuvenates School Outfits With Fresh Touches, Up-to-Date Lines

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

VACATION sewing in the home about this time is likely to include many of the essentials of the back-to-school wardrobe. These are usually the practical, classroom standbys that can be finished well in advance of the reopening of school as they differ principally in small details rather than in basic design. But this year, in addition to the "shirt-frock," the versatile little "jumper" dress and the bodice-topped skirt with its collection of blouses, there is the princess model, which is being especially featured for school wear.

Whether this comparative newcomer would prove as practical a classroom garment as the old favorites, some home dressmakers were inclined to doubt. Owing to its shaped seamings and fitted lines, the figure of the schoolgirl must be considered more carefully than in a dress with more fullness; also there is no allowance for the young wearer's growth, which can usually be provided for in other models by convenient tucks and pleats to be let out from time to time. The matter of increased length means only a deep hem, but other changes are not so easily made, when the frock has been cut on strictly princess lines, with its fitted-and-flared silhouette.

The Four Sketches on This Page Were Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Princess Model Is Being Especially Featured for School Wear This Autumn

An ingenious seamstress, however, has overcome these handicaps by laying inverted pleats into the seams on each side of the front and back. These are stitched close to the edge their entire length so that the effect is flat and straight, additional shaping at the waist being done with dart tucks. The edge of the skirt is bound, instead of hemmed, giving a slight flare and thus avoiding the bulk of turned up pleats. Later on, if the child's growth makes lengthening necessary, a false hem can be applied on the right side. By studying the different models in this style of dress it will be easy for the home dressmaker to find one adaptable to several changes in detail so that a single pattern may give quite different results. For instance, the gored front may be buttoned all the way down so that the dress is easily put on like a coat, or there may be a

The Contrasting Yoke, Popular This Autumn, Is a Boon to the Home Dressmaker Who Must Remodel a Frock That Is Worn Beyond Repair at Neck and Sleeves

panel across the front, flaring out toward the edge of the skirt. This shaping can be made to give a high square neckline and a buttoned side closing, long enough to allow ease in putting on the dress. What is known as a "semiprincess" frock may be belted halfway round, either across the back, fastening with buttons at each side under the arms, or, if more becoming to the child, the belt takes the form of a sash across the front tied at the back with any degree of snugness that does not interfere with the straight lines of the dress.

When there is remodeling to do, the home seamstress will find that a skirt, originally worn by a grown-up, lends itself admirably to the making of a child's princess frock. The breadths will probably be sufficiently long, but if piecing is necessary on some sections, top-stitching in a contrasting color can be used for ornamental seaming. Sometimes a "broken" princesss line is intentionally given such a model, the seams all being piped with a contrasting color. The question of waistline ties of any sort, whether belt or sash, is usually appreciated by girls over seven years, as their small sisters are supposed to wear straight, unbroken lines.

Classroom dresses are so often outworn unevenly, that it is not unusual to find an impossible neck, yoke and sleeve section topping an otherwise wearable one-piece frock. Fortunately, modern designers seem to have had the needs of the remodeler at heart when approving a model, featuring a contrasting yoke, both back and front, jaunty tie-neckline and brief sleeves with inverted center pleats. With a monotone dress, these additions may be in a print or one of the finely striped cottons in multicolorings, the same fabric being used for the covered buttons and belt. If the dress is a print or plaid, the remodeling will repeat the predominating color. This is an easy way to rejuvenate a last season's dress, as it includes the new, broad-shouldered effect, a more ample sleeve and a different neckline. The amateur may find it easier to apply the new section before entirely cutting away the original; also to continue the original front closing upward to the neckline, thus covering the edges of the new yoke. A partly worn shirtwaist-dress, so remodeled, and renamed a "shirt-frock" according to the usage of the moment, should be satisfactory to daughter as well as mother.

In families where there are several daughters of school age, it has been found helpful to make a separate list of sewing needs for each one. When the clothes requirements for the reopening of school have been decided, it has been found much easier to see the possibilities of utilizing materials at hand and visualizing how remodeling may be done. This has a tendency to arouse a proper degree of clothes interest and to impress upon a child the importance of being becomingly and suitably dressed for school as well as for more unusual occasions. These individual lists of work, even though merely tentative, serve as a practical base for the family sewing. "What shall I do next?" is a question that can often be satisfactorily answered by a glance at the listed items of the back-to-school wardrobe.

HELENA JUDSON

The "Semiprincess" Frock May Be Belted Halfway Round, Fastening With Buttons at Each Side Under the Arms

A Meat-Vegetable Casserole Is One Way of Making the Most of Oven Bakings

Doubling Up on Baking

Tricks That Keep the Kitchen and the Cook Cool

By Betty Wells

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A COOL kitchen means a cool home and a cool cook! The early morning hours are the best time to cook food for the day and the meals may be planned so that the cooking for several days may be accomplished at once.

When using the oven, fill it with dishes that are just as good or better the next day with a little reheating.

It is possible to arrange the time of baking so that you can be out of the kitchen while extra heat is being produced. Of course, modern ranges retain much of the heat that was lost by the old-time ranges, but, even so, we prefer to keep away from any source of additional heat on hot days! And temperature-controlled ovens permit one to forget baking responsibilities until time to take the food out of the oven.

When I bake, I fill the oven with everything that requires heat to save using the surface units. Then I have fresh-cooked fruits and vegetables for several days. Fruits and vegetables require less water this way than ordinarily if placed in a utensil with a close-fitting cover. Apples, rhubarb and dried fruits are simple to prepare in advance for emergency desserts. I use small oven dishes that stack one on top of another and even eggs can be hard cooked in the oven in a covered pan of water. This helps to supply the refrigerator for quick salads.

It is a good idea to bake cakes that improve with age to reduce the number of bakings in a week. A favorite at our house is a Seven-day Prune Cake that gathers moisture and will keep a full week without loss of flavor. This is the recipe:

Seven-Day Prune Cake

Wash
1½ cups uncooked prunes, boil 10 minutes in sufficient water to cover, drain, pit, and put through food chopper, using medium knife.

Cream
1½ cups sugar (granulated) and
¾ cup shortening, add
3 eggs, beaten, and mix. Add prunes and mix. Add
2¾ cups all-purpose flour sifted with
½ teaspoon salt.
1 teaspoon mace
1 teaspoon cinnamon and
½ teaspoon soda, and mix well. Add
⅝ cup boiling coffee (Kaffee Hag) in which
1 teaspoon of soda has been dissolved. Beat well. Pour into 3 well-greased layer-cake tins. Bake in a moderate oven (375°) 25 minutes. Put layers together with butter and sugar icing.
Serves 12.

A meat-vegetable casserole is another way of making the most of your oven bakings. When your roast is partially done, surround it with your favorite fresh vegetables and return to the oven until all are done. There is the main course all in one attractive colorful service.

Salmon loaf served with spaghetti in tomato sauce is a good combination. The tomato sauce gives just the right accent to the salmon. When I use canned spaghetti in tomato sauce, I combine with mushrooms that have been browned in butter. For this purpose broken mushroom stems are very good and inexpensive.

The beauty of salmon loaf is that it is good served hot or cold. Be sure to garnish it liberally with lemon slices for an extra dash of flavor.

Salmon Loaf

Combine
2 cups salmon, broken
½ cup fine cracker crumbs
4 tablespoons butter
2 tablespoons lemon juice
2 eggs slightly beaten
1 tablespoon minced parsley
Dash of salt and pepper. Put in buttered pan and set in pan of hot water in moderate oven (375°). Bake 45 minutes to 1 hour.

Baked Vegetable Loaf

Prepare and cook separately
1½ cups diced potatoes
1 cup diced beets and
1 cup diced carrots. Chop all the vegetables together coarsely with
4 tablespoons green pepper and
4 tablespoons onion. Add
1 cup bread crumbs
¼ cup butter
½ cup beef stock
1 egg, beaten
½ teaspoon salt
⅛ teaspoon pepper. Mix thoroughly. Turn into a greased loaf pan and bake in a hot oven (400° F.) for 1 hour. Garnish with slices of
3 hard-boiled eggs.
Six to eight servings.

Stuffed Peppers

Remove tops and centers from
6 green peppers. Season inside of cups with salt and pepper. Fry
4 tablespoons diced bacon and continue cooking five minutes. Add
2 cups soft bread crumbs
¼ teaspoon salt and
½ cup liquid (vegetable juice, meat stock or milk). Fill the vegetable cups and place in a greased shallow pan. Bake in a moderately hot oven (400°) 20 to 30 minutes.

Migrations

Through the Editor's Window

There is a Power whose care
Teaches thy way along that pathless coast . . .
—Bryant, "To a Waterfowl."

EVEN now the birds are gathering on our hill, making ready for the long flight southward. For some time there has been a silence of song, and little families have merged into flocks. They are not less friendly, but they are distinctly less intimate, as their babies grow surer in sustained flight and strong enough to face a long journey and a new land. Migration! How many of us have had to move from the beloved scene of our childhood, and learn to feel at home in a region, even a country, that is new to us.

Last year about this time I was privileged to wave a flock of bluebirds farewell. For some three days, previous to that moment when they rose like a cloud and winged away to the south, they had been gathering in our valley from all the region round. Our own families, raised in the apple orchard, and their cousins and friends of the valley woodland, were daily increased by arriving groups, until with a great mist of chirping and fluting and a lovely mist of blue, the tops of all the trees and the lengths of electric wires were covered and lined with them. The air was a-lilt with high expectancy. Had our own families forgotten their months with us, now grown far sweeter to me for realizing that they were all too soon over? But with glad recognition I knew that their look was forward, not back; and my thought went out with them into their thrilling new experience.

* * *

As I waited among them—for I sensed that departure was near and could ill afford to miss a moment of their brief remaining hour—I remembered their coming a few months before. The sky had been gray with cloud, but a hint of spring was in the air, and I had gone out to get a whiff of it in the early morning. There from the shoulder of the hill, clear from bushes and trees, my eyes had commanded the sweep of sky. So it was that I saw a speck, a mere speck, come over the southern horizon, and felt it to be a northward-winging flock of birds. They were flying high, and so steadily and wearily that I could not throw off the feeling that for this final dash they had been flying unceasingly, day and night. So far away they were, that I stood long, watching with wonder and thanksgiving, their persistent nearing. Would they go past? Were any of them the friends of our garden?

With their approach, they flew a little lower, much as a plane drops to nearer altitudes on approaching a landing field. Passing overhead, still in formation, they slowed imperceptibly above the valley; and a portion of the flock dropped gracefully into our woodland. Beyond, another portion dropped. And the remainder, a depleted band of travelers, lifting again, swept into the northern distance and disappeared, a speck, over the horizon. So came spring. Our hill was awake with bluebirds.

* * *

So now they were gathering for the southward flight, their babies grown strong. All seemed eager for the mystery that lay ahead. There was no sadness—unless I were to inject it into the scene. Perhaps someone in the southland would welcome their return as I had done, the previous spring. Migrations, I thought, might be looked upon as leave-takings—or again, they might be looked upon as arrivals.

* * *

Recently a young woman whom I had known when she was a child, came to see me. She had always been the stay-at-home member of the family, steady and reliable, and one had thought of her as one to whom an unchangeable homeplace would mean much. Since then she has married, and due to her husband's work, has moved every few months, with all its accompaniments of having to make a new home, to wrest a feeling of permanence out of transitoriness.

That she has learned to make a home wherever she happens to be is one of the first impressions one gets of her. One feels no sense of separation in her thought. Here today and gone tomorrow, is her humorous attitude toward her shifting addresses; but to her, home is so definitely a point of view, and she has so skilled herself to adjust her home sense to fresh surroundings, that her home is "here," and the "here" can be anywhere. In fact, she gave me the impression that, much as she likes the home in which she now lives, she is ready at any moment to turn to new locations and enjoy discovering new possibilities for good in the next place.

* * *

Within the next few weeks I am off on a brief migration of my own—a migration which includes a first return to scenes of my earliest childhood which were once left with an aching heart. As with most of us, there have been many migrations since then, and the leave-takings of that early day have changed into arrivals elsewhere. One grows fond of places, but one learns, at length, that such a statement is progressively and continuously true—one still "grows" fond of places, more places. One learns somewhere along the way that by clinging to the past we deprive ourselves of the fullest joy in the present.

I remember that when transferred suddenly to another part of the country from a region to which I felt passionately loyal, I refused for several years to think of myself as a permanent resident in the new location. Instead I was an "ex-" something else, transferred. Years went by, and still I refused to send down roots. Then I saw how I was holding back—not only myself but my fullest giving.

* * *

When we resist belonging to a place, we refuse to recognize all the good that there is for us in the new situation. Eventually we realize that it does not help the place we left, and certainly does not help us; so we conclude that we may as well get over this false sense of loyalty and have a better time. When I came through to an active enthusiasm for my new homeland, all sorts of opportunities for greater enjoyment of it opened up. And the place I had left grew not a whit less dear for being less possessed.

Like the birds who are even now gathering on our hill, we learn somehow to live neither in the past nor in the present, but more fully in the present. In the present, then, is our home—enriched by the past, and made more precious by the experiences yet awaiting us. Migrations are no more leave-takings. They are fresh arrivals.

Millicent Taylor

The Cheerful Tinkle of Ice

Refreshing Summer Drinks From Homemade Sirups

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IF THERE is always a supply of prepared sirup in the refrigerator, there need be no hurried rustling to stir up a cool drink. There are so many delightful variations for iced beverages! The family and guests alike appreciate these surprises.

Plain Sirup

Put
2 cups sugar and
1 cup water over flame and stir until sugar has dissolved. Allow mixture to boil slowly for 5 minutes. Skim and strain. Pour into bottles or jars and cover. Keep in refrigerator.
Yield: 1 pint.

Lemonade: Add ½ cup lemon juice to plain sirup and chill thoroughly. Use equal parts of sirup and iced water for serving.

Limeade Sirup: Add 1 cup lime juice to plain sirup and chill thoroughly. Use equal parts of sirup and iced water for serving.

Tasty Grape Mint

Pinch stems of several long-stemmed sprays of fresh mint until the bruised sprigs give out their flavor, and thrust them into a deep pitcher,
¼ filled with cracked ice. Over them sprinkle
2 tablespoons sugar and let stand one half hour. Then add
1 pint grape juice and lemonade prepared by making a sirup of
½ cup sugar
1 pint water and when cool adding juice from
2 lemons. Add charged water just before serving.
Eight servings.

Lemon Fizz

Boil
6 to 8 tablespoons sugar and
1 cup water together 10 minutes. Cool and add
6 tablespoons lemon juice. Place
2 tablespoons of the sirup in glass and fill with
Carbonated water using about 1 cup.
1 to 2 teaspoons of grape juice added just before serving gives a pleasant flavor.

Iced Chocolate

Cut
1½ squares chocolate into pieces; add ¼ cup sugar
dash salt and
1 cup cold water. Stir over the direct heat until smooth and boil 2 minutes. Add
3 cups milk, heat until foamy, beat with egg beater. Cool, put in refrigerator to chill, and pour over ice cubes in glasses to serve with whipped cream.

Ginger Ale Mint

Crush
Few sprigs mint leaves with thin strips of lemon peel. Add the juice from
2 lemons and juice from
3 limes. Stir in
2 tablespoons powdered sugar and place in refrigerator for 1 hour. To serve, strain and place in tall glasses allowing
1 tablespoon per cup of ginger ale. Garnish with green maraschino cherry and sprig of mint.
Six servings.

Fruit Punch

Boil
1¼ cups sugar and
1½ cups water 10 minutes. Strain
½ cup lemon juice and
½ cup orange juice and add with the sirup to
2 cups grape juice
3 cups water. Let chill for several hours. Add
1 quart ginger ale. Then pour over ice and garnish with mint leaves, sliced strawberries or cherries.
Thirty servings.

Fruit Mint Sirup

Boil
3 pints water and
1½ pounds sugar together 10 minutes. Remove from flame, add
1 cup mint leaves, cover and let stand 10 minutes. Strain through a cheesecloth and cool. Add
1½ cups strained strawberry juice
1½ cups strained orange juice and strained juice from
6 lemons. Let stand at least two hours in refrigerator to blend. When ready to serve add from
1 to 2 quarts iced water—to suit taste. Sprigs of mint and thin slices of strawberry are tempting garnishes. This recipe makes 5 pints.

Chocolate Ginger Cream

Put
2 tablespoons chocolate sirup
2 tablespoons cream and cracked ice in a glass and fill with ginger ale. (Individual serving).

Chocolate Sirup

Heat
⅝ cup cocoa or
2½ squares chipped chocolate and
1 cup water over direct heat until smooth. Stirring constantly.
Add
2 cups sugar
⅛ teaspoon salt and
2 tablespoons corn sirup, stir until dissolved. Boil 3 minutes.
Flavor with
2 teaspoons vanilla and pour into a sterilized jar. Keep tightly covered in the refrigerator.
Yield: 1 pint.

If More Becoming to the Child, the Belt May Take the Form of a Sash Tied at the Back, Yet Not Interfering With the Princess Line

The Recipes
on this page
have been approved for
The Christian Science Monitor
by Miss Farmer's
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'Human Affairs Not Solely Men's Affairs'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Oslo

THAT women suffer economically is the fault of women themselves, not the fault of men, nor the fault of economics. At least, this is the dictum of Mrs. Margarete Bonnevie, the recently-elected chairman of the Norwegian Women's Rights Association.

Women, Mrs. Bonnevie maintains, have got to recognize that the persecution which appears to be directed against themselves on economic grounds, is really the persecution of a new idea, the idea that there is in reality no division between what is called "men's" society and "human" society.

It is an easy matter, she says, to attribute present difficulties to the trend of the labor market, but to do so is to misunderstand the true position. Women will never "find themselves" until they realize that they have a natural right to a free economic status and that this natural right is unaffected by marriage or the bearing of children, she feels.

Mrs. Bonnevie is the author of "Marriage and Work" and "The Crisis of the Family." These books have roused interest not only in Norway but in all the northern European countries. Throughout both books runs one dominant ideal—the ideal that in woman there can be united the capacity of being wife and mother and the capacity of being a worker in some field of her choice. It is, she maintains, unsafe and irrational to allow young women to grow up with no work planned beyond that of marriage and motherhood.

Above all, Mrs. Bonnevie considers that parents and the public in general, should recognize the fact that paid employment is as necessary to the young woman as it is to the young man. That often, indeed, it offers to women the best means of "finding themselves" and contributing to human society.

A Spanish Note

London

Vivid Spanish hues from the land of the dons will set the style pace in new autumn clothing, according to an Associated Press dispatch. English designers are using their gayest colors, candidly copied at the picturesque Moorish holiday resorts, brilliant touches of color are introduced in accessories, embroidering and painting on dresses as well as on fancy woolen fabrics and other gay materials.

For Polishing Purposes

A small toothbrush—a discarded one will do—is good for polishing tiny tot's shoes, and your own too. It is also good in shining brass or nickel faucets.

* * *

To Dry Sweaters

I save corrugated paper boxes and break them up into fairly large pieces and tuck them away. They come in handy when I launder a sweater or lace collar. Corrugated paper covered with a towel serves as an excellent foundation on which to pin any article that needs to be shaped for drying.

(Mrs.) A. G. McC., Indiana

Islands in Her Memory Chest

For 25 Years This Traveler Has 'Collected' Them

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Topeka, Kan.

FOR Mrs. W. E. Atchison, of Topeka, the haunting fragrance of wild plum blossoms is ever remindful of a long-ago day when she received the inspiration for her unique hobby—collecting islands!

It was one of those drowsy afternoons late in the school year when all nature calls from humdrum classrooms into a beautiful out-of-doors. A sly little breeze stole through an open window to stir the perfume from a spray of plum blossoms on the teacher's desk.

The class in geography filed to the recitation bench. The teacher opened the great book to transport at least one of the pupils to the faraway island of Zanzibar—a little girl with sky-blue eyes who wore hair ribbons of matching hue on her flaxen braids, and aprons with perky bows.

Zanzibar! It was a pretty-sounding name, the little girl thought. And her glance strayed through the open window to the distant horizon as she resolved she would go to Zanzibar when she grew up.

And She Did

She would and she did! And strangely enough, the first smell that greeted her when she landed on the island of her dreams was not the spicy odor of the cloves for which Zanzibar is noted, but the sweet, familiar fragrance of wild plum blossoms.

Since 1910 Mrs. Atchison has been around the world twice and has crossed the ocean 16 times. Several years ago she ran out of new countries to visit and began "collecting islands." She has found it fascinating sport to explore what Somerset Maugham calls the "narrow corners" of the earth. Besides islands do not clutter up the house and do not have to be catalogued or dusted!

Collecting memories of the places she has visited has appealed to Mrs. Atchison more than the accumulation of what Alexander Woollcott calls "sticks and patches." Nevertheless her home is eloquent with tangible and beautiful reminders of "where she has been and what she has seen."

Brocades from Bali, the "isle of the blest," were bought from none other than the Princess Patimah. Bali, where poverty and castes are unknown, is one of the loveliest spots in the world. A figure intricately carved from wood, is another "tangible memory" of the blessed island.

Batik work from Java, embroidered linens from Madeira, a jewel box made of porcupine quills, from Ceylon, the figure of a slave, sculptured in wood, from the Isle of Dakkar, prints from Japan; ebony from Zanzibar, are among the "sticks and patches" in Mrs. Atchison's island collection. Islands really have been incidental in Mrs. Atchison's travels. But often she has veered far from the conventional voyager's course to visit some out-of-the-way place. Many of the islands she has visited the second time.

In Her Collection

There is Galapagos, the gray, ghostly island on the equator; there are the Samoas where Robert Louis Stevenson is buried; Nias, a diminutive Dutch island far from the usual path of globe trotters; Cocos, an old island where pirates are believed to have buried gold; and Gottland, where roses clamber over the ruins of the city of Visby. Lofoten is up beyond the arctic circle, and one must add Malta where St. Paul was shipwrecked, with St. Helena, where Napoleon was imprisoned. The collection would not be complete, of course, without the Greek Islands, the Cook Islands, the Balearic Islands, the Azores, the Madeiras, the Canaries, the Philippines, the Marquesas, the Guineas, the Flores, the Sumatras; Hawaii, Singapore, Madagascar, Ireland, Cuba and Jamaica—to say nothing of Australia, "the tops" of them all. These are treasures Mrs. Atchison has hoarded in her memory chest the last 25 years.

And all because Zanzibar was a pretty-sounding word in the ears of a little school girl on a long-ago day in plum blossom time.

J. S. O.

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A Picnic on Indian Hills

PROPERLY speaking, the picnic began at dawn; for it was then that the cook set forth, striding behind a small cart, drawn by a rough-haired mountain pony. In the cart were cooking pots, an ice machine, and various curious white bundles; but no one questioned the cook's arrangements, for was he not to produce hot and cold food at an altitude of 8000 feet? Moreover, he himself had suggested the magnificence of "ice-cre-eem" in conjunction with canned peaches, and we all felt that such an artist should be pampered in every way.

With him went his assistant, an alarmed-looking youth of eighteen, his son, an undoubted imp under twelve, and his aunt, an ancient dame with a flair for not only lighting a fire in a breeze, but keeping it alight. Probably, when they were on the open road, the cook would sit on his cooking pots in the cart, but as long as he was in our sight he preferred the more dignified role of pedestrian. The butler and three table servants were to travel in a bullock cart, their nondescript attire suggesting that they were about to engage in mountaineering. But it was certain that, when they served at table—even if it was only a cloth spread on the grass—that they would be suitably attired. The young people were going to climb Dodabetta, the highest mountain in southern India. The son of the house carried a stick and camera, the daughter was surrounded by her dogs. The gardeners, grooms, and dog-boys were not supposed to go; but we noticed, as we set forth in our little Ford, that not one of them was about, that house and garden looked strangely deserted.

THE PICNIC WAS to take place on a mountain slope. Below, a tranquil pool of water reflected the sky. Tall trees stood like sentinels along the hill ridges; dark forests spread round us for miles. The mountain peaks, in the thin clear air, were like blue transparent glass, and the shadows down their sides had the softness of bloom on grapes. The morning, being of crystalline clarity, the winding paths leading to ever fresh prospects, we left our Ford on the grass and set out for a walk. At this height there were no arum lilies as in the ravines below, but little trees of crimson rhododendron and the glory of the wattles' golden blossom brightened the hillsides. Bird-song filled the air. The sound of falling water accompanied us. And, as the morning advanced, the mountains lost their sharp contours in a sunlit mist.

ON OUR RETURN to the scene of the picnic, we found great activity and signs of preparation behind a rampart of rocks which served as kitchen and pantry. Besides the familiar figures of our own household, there was a crowd of strangers resting on the grass. From this crowd emerged a thin young man who, with a deep bow, informed me that he had arrived at my house shortly after my departure, but had learned of our destination from someone—probably a strolling villager; for everyone in the vicinity seemed to know every detail about our "peekneek." The young man represented a Muhammadan firm of merchants and he begged me to receive at his hands four dozen cups and saucers, plates, and glassware, all spread out for my inspection in the sun. And would I pay the bearers, each of whom was standing expectantly with an empty basket, ten annas apiece? Preparing to do this, I was arrested by a cry from a girl friend. Where, oh where were the little fluted gold and green glasses for the ice-cream? Packed they indubitably were. Everyone remembered it. A wild search ensued, then the glasses were found hidden under a clump of ferns. The young man and his retinue, duly paid, had disappeared among the trees, when I inquired if the bakery had delivered the forty-seven French rolls, scones, and loaves expected of them—also the three dozen coconut balls. I was reassured on this point. The bread, coconut balls, mineral waters, and all else necessary were at hand.

ALREADY A BLUE smoke had begun to rise behind a far rock, where the cook's aunt assiduously fanned a flame. And now another merchant advanced, his plump face wreathed in smiles, his flowing white garments bearing no sign of his journey up the mountain. With fluttering fingers, he beckoned his myrmidons forward and immediately I was surrounded by yellow tin boxes being opened to reveal the gleam of silk and gauze. Kishinchand Chellaram, seller of silks, crepes, curios, and carpets, seemed to have dropped on me from the skies. He was perhaps on his way to a house in the hills and, falling in with the "peekneek" party, had with professional zeal seen many a customer among my guests. For the picnic would undoubtedly extend into the late hours of the evening, and a pleasant hour would be passed in viewing the contents of those yellow boxes. Patiently I waved the smiling one and his wares aside, for I saw that my guests would soon arrive. There they were, our own young people well to the fore, and many others advancing on us, now hidden by trees, now spreading over a far hill slope, their voices reaching us in talk and laughter, the dogs leading the way. And, when they arrived, full of all they had seen and done, the white cloths were spread on the grass and all was in readiness. Bright sunlight poured down on hill and valley. The distant mountain ranges stood silent spectators of an event that, to them, must appear less than a speck in the vast aeons of time.

M. A. B.

Round the Strawberry Beds

IT WAS so long since Emma had been at the Abbey, that as soon as she was satisfied of her father's comfort, she was glad to leave him and look around her,—eager to refresh and correct her memory with more particular observation, more exact understanding of a house and grounds which must ever be so interesting to her and all her family.

She felt all the honest pride and complacency which her alliance with the present and future proprietor could fairly warrant, as she viewed the respectable size and style of the building, its suitable, becoming characteristic situation, low and sheltered; its ample gardens stretching down to meadows washed by a stream, of which the Abbey with all the old neglect of property, had scarcely a sight—and its abundance of timber in rows and avenues, which neither fashion nor extravagance had rooted up. . . .

These were pleasant feelings, and she walked about and indulged them till it was necessary to do as the others did, and collect round the strawberry beds. The whole party were assembled, excepting Frank Churchill, who was expected every moment from Richmond; and Mrs. Elton, in all her apparatus of happiness, her large bonnet and her basket, was very ready to lead the way in gathering, accepting, or talking. Strawberries, and only strawberries, could now be thought or spoken of. "The best fruit in England—everybody's favorite—always wholesome. These the finest beds and the finest sorts. Delightful to gather for one's self—the only way of really enjoying them. Morning decidedly the best time—never tired—every sort good—hautboy infinitely superior—no comparison—the others hardly eatable—hautboys very scarce—Chili preferred—white wood finest flavor of all—price of strawberries in London—abundance about Bristol—Maple Grove cultivation—beg when to be renewed—gardeners thinking exactly different—no general rule—gardeners never to be put out of their way—delicious fruit—only too rich to be eaten much of—inferior to cherries—currants more refreshing—only objection to gathering strawberries the stooping . . . could bear it no longer—must go and sit in the shade."—By JANE AUSTEN, in "Emma."

Courtesy of Wallraf-Richartz-Museum, Cologne, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PORTRAIT OF HANS SCHELLENBERGER, BY HANS BURGKMAIR: *In the Wallraf-Richartz Museum, Cologne*

HANS BURGKMAIR, the painter and wood-engraver of Augsburg, is best known as the painter of war scenes and tournaments and as the illustrator of the Emperor Maximilian. Nevertheless, he was a gifted portrait painter, as can be seen in his portrait of Hans Schellenberger. It represents a young patrician of the early sixteenth century. There are signs of Italian influence in the painting of the delicate, youthful face, but the influence is rather that of Palma Vecchio and Titian than of Bellini.

Hans Schellenberger, so the story goes, fell in love with Barbara Ehem from a portrait of her painted by Burgkmair in 1501, and the young merchant sent this portrait of himself as a gift to Barbara during their courtship.

Though both pictures formed part of the Carstanjen Collection, recently acquired by the Wallraf-Richartz Museum, they were formerly in the Hermitage Museum at Leningrad and were exchanged for some Dutch pictures belonging to Carstanjen.

This collection, started in the middle of the nineteenth century, contained about fifty valuable pictures, including three Rembrandts. Eight years ago they were loaned to the Wallraf-Richartz Museum. Recently there was danger that the collection might be removed; but, thanks to the generosity of the citizens of Cologne and to the work of Dr. Foerster, director of the museum, the collection has been acquired for the city.

[This is the twentieth of a group of articles: Great Treasures from Great Museums.]

Traveling With Confidence

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHILE we are constantly reminded by advertisements that today we can travel with speed, luxury, and comfort, of how much greater value would be the assurance that travel can be undertaken with an unshaken confidence in the certainty of complete safety.

It is true that millions of men and women travel daily to and from their work or occupation by modern methods of transport in a considerable measure of safety. Yet how often, when journeys such as those by air or sea, or across unknown tracts of land, are contemplated by persons unaccustomed to such travel, the prospect is viewed with apprehension, and even alarm. This shows that the usual confidence and unquestioning attitude evidenced during the daily transit have been founded on material assurance, rather than on the certainty that good, and good alone, awaits every traveler who makes confidence in God his constant companion. Though humanity in general looks to material means to ensure safe travel, yet it finds that no real assurance is or can be forthcoming, since material means cannot offer infallible security.

There is a sure way by which we can all travel with confidence and be certain of safe voyaging, accompanied by abiding peace and joy. This is the way of spiritual understanding, shown to us through the teachings of Christian Science. We find through the study of its textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, that God is the only Life, ever present and omnipotent. When assured of the fact of man's spiritual, divine nature as the son of God, we begin to realize that this understanding enables us to dwell "in the secret place of the most High," in the consciousness of man's oneness with God, where no raging material tempests or disturbances are known. Holding to this knowledge, we learn to rely more and more on God's divine all-power, and to cease contemplating the suggestion of power from accident, storms, or other elements of false material force. Through this method of right thinking not only are we benefiting ourselves, but we are also helping our fellow men to experience safe transit.

With what real confidence and joy, then, we can recall the present availability of God's comforting message to Joshua, when he was faced with the task of leading the Israelites on the final stage of their journey into the promised land of Canaan: "Be strong and of a good courage; be not afraid, neither be thou dismayed: for the Lord thy God is with thee whithersoever thou goest" (Joshua 1:9). Encouraged and strengthened by this message from divine Love, Joshua was able to go forward successfully, unhampered by the remembrance of the difficulties and hardships during the preceding forty years. And in safety he led the children of Israel into an unknown land, where they found an abundance of good awaiting them. So are confidence and obedience to God's loving commands to serve Him in thought, word, and deed wonderfully rewarded.

Today Christian Science assures us that we too, in these modern times, can rest, confident and supremely happy, knowing that God, good, is with us whithersoever we go, just as He was with the Israelites of old. He is the same divine Life, Truth, and Love, yesterday, today, and forever. Every moment, wherever we are, He is holding His creation in the infinite protection of His loving and tender care. Secure in this knowledge of divine protection, therefore, we need fear neither accident nor harm. No remembrance of past fears or difficulties in transit need assail us, since we are now able to carry everywhere with us this spiritual understanding of man's untouched unity with God.

A student of Christian Science had a very beautiful proof of this when crossing about four hundred miles of sea in a very heavy storm. So great was the rushing of waves and wind that every moment the ship seemed ready to capsize. The student with joy was able to realize that underneath and around all were "the everlasting arms" of Love. This thought stilled her fears and reassured her. With added gratitude came a more complete realization that man's life depends entirely on God, and not on any material elements. As confidence in this spiritual fact grew in her consciousness, an opportunity for lifting the fears of others presented itself. The storm abated, and the harbor was reached in safety. On page 368 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy writes: "The confidence inspired by Science lies in the fact that Truth is real and error is unreal. Error is a coward before Truth."

What joy awaits all travelers who wholeheartedly put their confidence in God, unafraid and undisturbed, knowing that they will be victorious over evil when they realize with scientific certainty that they indeed dwell forever in the presence of Life and Love, from which no seeming material power can ever separate them. On page 3 of "Pulpit and Press" Mrs. Eddy writes: "Our surety is in our confidence that we are indeed dwellers in Truth and Love, man's eternal mansion. Such a heavenly assurance ends all warfare, and bids tumult cease, for the good fight we have waged is over, and divine Love gives us the true sense of victory."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish]

The Mowing

THE green pliant grass
Lies to the ground,
Like the smell of nightfall,
Brooding, mysterious,
Gently goes over
With a sighing sound.

High at the rump
The great brown horses
Haul at the cutter,
Their long heads nodding
At the tall cool rows
Where the unmarked course is.

The mind of the man
Is the path they follow,
The mind of the man
And the smell of nightfall
Low in the grass,
And the flight of a swallow.

CHARLES MALAM

Hur vi kunna färdas i trygghet

Översättning från engelskan av ovanstående artikel i Kristen Vetenskap

MEDAN vi ständigt genom annonser påminnas om att vi nufortiden kunna resa med snabbhet, lyx och komfort, av hur mycket större värde skulle icke den försäkran vara, att resor kunna företagas med orubblig tillförsikt i vissheten om fullkomlig säkerhet!

Det är sant, att miljoner människor medelst moderna kommunikationsmedel dagligen färdas till och från sitt arbete eller sin sysselsättning med en avsevärd grad av säkerhet. Men hur ofta händer det icke, när resor genom luften, till sjöss eller över okända landområden planeras av personer ovana vid sådana resor, att dessa företag betraktas med farhågor och till och med bävan. Detta visar, att den vanliga trygghetskänsla och oreflekterade inställning, som ådagalagts under de dagliga resorna, grundat sig på materiell säkerhet snarare än på vissheten om att det goda, och endast det goda, väntar varje resenär, som gör förtröstan på Gud till sin ständiga följeslagare. Ehuru människor i allmänhet lita till materiella medel för att försäkra sig om att kunna färdas i trygghet, finna de likväl, att ingen verklig sådan säkerhet finnes eller kan uppnås, eftersom materiella medel icke kunna erbjuda osviklig trygghet.

Det finnes emellertid en säker väg, på vilken vi alla kunna färdas med tillförsikt och vara vissa om en tryggad resa, åtföljd av varaktig frid och glädje. Det är den andliga förståelsens väg, som visats oss genom Kristen Vetenskaps förkunnelse. Vi finna genom studiet av dess lärobok, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Vetenskap och hälsa med nyckel till Skriften] av Mary Baker Eddy, att Gud är det enda Livet, alltid närvarande och allsmäktig. När vi blivit förvissade om sanningen av människans andliga, gudomliga natur såsom Guds barn, börja vi inse, att denna förståelse sätter oss i stånd att dväljas "under den Högstes beskärm", i medvetandet om människans enhet med Gud, där inga rasande materiella stormar eller störningar äro kända. Då vi hålla fast vid denna kunskap, lära vi oss att mer och mer lita på Guds gudomliga allmakt och upphöra med att tänka på suggestionen om att olyckor, stormar eller andra yttringar av bedräglig materiell kraft kunna hava någon makt. Genom denna det rätta tänkandets metod gagna vi icke blott oss själva, utan vi hjälpa även våra medmänniskor att kunna färdas i trygghet.

Med vilken verklig förtröstan och glädje kunna vi då icke erinra oss, att även nu gäller Guds trösterika budskap till Josua, när han stod inför uppgiften att leda israeliterna under det sista skedet av deras vandring in i Kanaans förlovade land: "Se, jag har bjudit dig att vara frimodig och oförfärad; så var nu icke förskräckt eller försagd. Ty Herren din Gud är med dig i allt vad du företager dig" (Jos. 1:9). Uppmuntrad och styrkt av detta budskap från gudomlig Kärlek, förmådde Josua att framgångsrikt tränga vidare, frigjord från minnet av svårigheter och vedermödor under de föregående fyrtio åren. Och säkert förde han Israels barn in i ett okänt land, där de funno, att det goda i ymnighet väntade dem. Så lönas på ett underbart sätt förtröstan på och lydnad för Guds kärleksfulla bud att tjäna Honom i tanke, ord och gärningar.

I denna dag försäkrar oss Kristen Vetenskap, at även vi nutidsmänniskor kunna känna oss lugna, förtröstansfulla och outsägligt lyckliga, emedan vi veta, att Gud, det goda, är med oss varhelst vi gå, just så som Han fordom var med israeliterna. Han är samma gudomliga Liv, Sanning och Kärlek i går och idag, så ock i evighet. Varje ögonblick, var vi än äro, håller Han Sin skapelse i Sin kärleksfulla och ömma omsorgs oändliga beskydd. Trygga i vetskapen om gudomligt beskydd behöva vi därför varken frukta olycka eller skada. Inga hågkomster av någon fruktan eller svårighet under föregående resor behöva tränga sig på oss, eftersom vi nu överallt kunna föra med oss denna andliga förståelse av människans orubbade enhet med Gud.

En lärjunge i Kristen Vetenskap hade en gång ett härligt bevis härpå under en sjöresa på omkring fyrahundra (eng.) mil i en mycket hård storm. Så våldsamt var vindens och vågornas raseri, att fartyget varje ögonblick tycktes färdigt att gå under. Denna lärjunge kunde då med glädje verkligen göra klart för sig, att under och runt omkring råda Kärlekens "eviga armar". Denna tanke stillade hennes fruktan och ingav henne lugn. Med ökad tacksamhet kom en mer fullständig förståelse av att människans liv är helt beroende av Gud och icke av några materiella element. I den mån förtröstan på detta andliga faktum växte i hennes medvetande, fick hon även tillfälle att avlyfta andras fruktan. Stormen avtog, och hamnen uppnåddes i trygghet. På sid. 368 i *Science and Health* skriver Mrs. Eddy: "Den trygghet Vetenskapen ingiver har sin grund i det faktum, att Sanningen är verklig och villfarelsen overklig. Villfarelsen är feg inför Sanningen".

Vilken glädje väntar ej alla resenärer, som helhjärtat sätta sin förtröstan till Gud, orädda och oberörda, emedan de veta, att de skola segra över det onda, när de med vetenskaplig visshet förverkliga för sig, att de sannerligen för evigt dväljas i närvaro av Liv och Kärlek, varifrån ingen tillsynesvarande materiell makt någonsin kan skilja dem. På sid. 3 i *Pulpit and Press* skriver Mrs. Eddy: "Vår trygghet ligger i vår förtröstan på att vi verkligen dväljas i Sanningen och Kärleken, människans eviga boning. En sådan himmelsk förvissning gör slut på all strid, och bjuder larmet att upphöra, ty den goda kamp vi kämpat är över, och gudomlig Kärlek giver oss den sanna förnimmelsen av seger".

Upplysningar angående litteratur i Kristen Vetenskap, översatt till svenska, kunna erhållas genom förlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Swimming Over a Fairy World

TALL coconut palms that waved their long branches far above our heads marked the sides of a path that led us down to the beach.

"Never were there such oranges as these," Barbara said between breaths as she sucked the juice from the hole in the top of one. "Never such colors as those, either." She pointed out to a strip of light green water where the waves broke in emeralds on the sand, and farther out to where the green deepened into a mermaid color, and then suddenly changed into the most dazzling of blues, which grew steadily brighter toward the horizon. On the edge was the reef where the waves broke ceaselessly, a sharp line of white. . . .

We took off our shoes and walked along the beach of white coral sand, all the while sucking our oranges. We watched the whitish crabs scuttle down into their holes, and we stopped to pick up tiny shells and exquisite bits of coral. If we looked out to sea, there were the small fishing boats with their brownish sails out beyond the reef, and a schooner or two with sails all spread, heading for some other island. We sloshed through the warm, clear water, and around a curve we came upon a crowd of Negroes, in swimming with their horses and donkeys—a happy mob. Another curve, and then we came to the beach of gleaming white and pink sand—the front yard of the clubhouse.

"From pigs to coral gardens—that's Barbados, shipmate."

"And don't forget the juiceful oranges," Barbara added, as she ran into the water, ducked, and disappeared. In a moment she had reached deep water. "Come out," she called, "and swim over a fairy world."

Down in the clear blue water, some twenty feet below us, grew the corals; some were like castles with roofs of pink and gray, others were parapets of fretted ivory, with spires tapering delicately upward; below these were the smaller corals like trees and flowers exquisitely chiseled. We swam farther out, looked down again—always we found more castles and more flowers. Over them all, and through them all, glimmered the myriad colors, the lights, and the shadows of an eternal sunset. Fish, like streaks of silver and of vivid blue, darted in and out of deep recesses among greenish caves. Starfish crept among the coral blossoms on the sandy bottom, and among the shadows of dark crevices protruded the spines of black sea urchins, and the silken tufts of sea anemones.

The whole west was on fire now. Far out, the sea was a mirror of scarlet and orange, and the sky was lighted with vast arches and jagged mountains of flaming cloud. The blazing red ball of the sun sank slowly. We turned and swam in toward the beach. A light shone over the eastern hill, then broke through the fronds of a palm tree—a moment more, and the golden October moon was rising in a sea of rose-colored clouds.

The sun slipped below the horizon, and another flood of scarlet took possession of the sea, the sky, and the island. We sat on the coral sand, picked up handfuls of it, to watch the sunset colors play on the pink and white grains streaming through our fingers. Near the sea the whole beach became suddenly alive and running—crabs scuttling into their holes, dancing sideways along the sand, their shells no longer dull dead white, but glinting like the sand itself. We picked up bits of exquisite coral, one after another. "This would be in a glass case in a museum in the North." "This one is like the frost feathers in the mountains."—From "Magic Portholes," by HELEN FOLLETT. (New York: Macmillan.)

Poet's Preparation

IT HAS been said that Thomas Hardy's career falls naturally into three periods; the period of the novels, brought suddenly to an end in 1896 by the barbarous reception of "Jude the Obscure"; that of "The Dynasts," issued separately in three parts in 1904, 1906, and 1908; and that of the lyric poems, beginning with "Time's Laughingstocks and Other Verses," and extending through "Satires of Circumstance" and "Moments of Vision" to "Winter Words," which appeared some months after his death at the age of eighty-nine. But this convenient classification passes over the fact that Hardy's literary apprenticeship was in poetry and that some of the most characteristic pieces in "Wessex Poems" (1918) were written more than thirty years earlier and well before he had started his first novel.

While working industriously in architects' offices in those days, in Dorchester and later in London, Hardy was reading omnivorously and wondering how he would ever have time and money enough to be a poet. By twenty-five he was writing a good many verses, sending them off to magazines and receiving them back, promptly. At length he decided to keep his productions to himself but continued to write constantly and also "for nearly or quite two years he did not read a word of prose except such as came under his eye in the daily newspapers and weekly reviews."

Of the large number of poems thus written in Hardy's middle twenties, most were ultimately destroyed and the remainder were not seen in print until some thirty years later. Among the earliest, according to Mrs. Hardy in her invaluable volume, "The Early Life of Thomas Hardy," were "Amabel," "Hap," "In Vision I Roamed," "Neutral Tones," "Her Reproach," "The Ruined Maid," "Heiress and Architect," and the four sonnets called, "She, to Him" ("part of a much longer number which perished"). One of the sonnets, which Hardy liked particularly, was lost by an editor; it began with the lines, "Many a one has loved as much as I."—From "The Book of Sonnet Sequences," by HOUSTON PETERSON. (New York: Longmans, Green.)

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United States Swimmers Take Two Olympic Titles Today—Medica Breaks Record

Seattle Youth Wins 400-Meter Honors

BERLIN, Aug. 12 (AP)—A record-smashing performance by Jack Medica of Seattle, gave the United States her first Olympic men's swimming victory today, as the husky Pacific coast star captured the 400-meter freestyle championship in 4m. 44.5s. after 13-year-old Marjorie Gestring of Los Angeles and her two teammates swept the springboard diving championship.

The "Seattle Seal" came from behind to overtake Japan's crack Shumpei Uto in the last 20 meters and clip one full second off the former Olympic mark hung up by Uto in the preliminary trials. Medica's time, however, was considerably slower than the world record of 4m. 38.7s. he made two years ago.

Shozo Makino of Japan, who raced Medica to a dead heat in 4m. 48.4s. in yesterday's semifinals, was third, with Ralph Flanagan of Miami, the only other American finalist, taking fourth.

Medica From Behind

Medica and Uto swam practically a dead heat for the first 200 meters and then the 18-year-old Japanese star went out strongly and quickly opened up a sizeable lead.

When Uto turned 300 meters he was more than a length in front and the crowd thought the race was over. Medica slowly quickened his long stroke and reduced his Nipponese rival's margin to half a length with 50 meters to go and then proceeded to overhaul him with a brilliant spurt as Uto appeared to weaken. Uto's time was 4m. 45.6s., one tenth of a second slower than his former mark.

Makino, in third place, was clocked in 4m. 48.1s.; Flanagan, 4m. 52.7s.; Hiroshi Negami, Japan, 4m. 53.6s.; Jean Taris, France, 4m. 53.8s, and Bob Leivers, Great Britain, 5m. 9s.

Exhibition Diving

Before the championship race Miss Gestring and Katherine Rawls of Fort Lauderdale, Fla., and Mrs. Dorothy Poynton Hill of Los Angeles, who finished second and third in the diving, and Marshall Wayne of Miami, runner-up in the men's springboard diving final, entertained the crowd with exhibitions.

Dina Senff, new Olympic record-holder at 1:16.6, won the first semi-final heat in the women's 100-meter backstroke semifinals by a length over Edith Motridge Segal of Los Angeles, who was a foot ahead of Miss Bruunstrom of Denmark. Miss Senff's time was 1:17.1. The American was two seconds slower than the winner, but sixth tenths of a second faster than the Danish swimmer. All three qualified for the final.

Rita Mastenbroek, Holland's Olympic 100-meter freestyle champion, won the second semifinal heat in a close finish with Lorna Frampton of Great Britain with Alice Bridges of Uxbridge, Mass., taking third. The Dutch star was clocked in 1:19.1; Miss Frampton, 1:19.6, and Miss Bridges, 1:20.4. Miss Bridges looked like she was going to be eliminated when she stood fourth only 25 meters from the goal, but she sprinted nobly.

Following the example set yesterday by their men team mates, America's women, paced by 13-year-old Marjorie Gestring of Los Angeles, made a clean sweep of the Olympic springboard diving championship today as Adolf Kiefer, Chicago backstroke artist, smashed an eight-year-old Olympic record in preliminary 100-meter trials.

Gains 16.00 Points

The diminutive California girl performed a difficult one and one half back dive on her last effort, gaining 16.00 points for an aggregate of 89.28 and enabling her to pass the highly-fancied Katherine Rawls of Fort Lauderdale, Fla., who took second with 88.35 points, and Mrs. Dorothy Poynton Hill of Los Angeles, third, with 82.36.

The blanket finish netted 19 points and put the American side, with a total of 20 points, in the lead for women's swimming team honors. Like yesterday, when Dick Degener, Marshall Wayne and Al Greene finished one-two-three in the men's championship, it represented the second-straight Olympiad Americans have swept springboard honors.

Kiefer lopped 1.3 seconds off George Kojac's mark set in 1928 at Amsterdam in winning his heat in the 100-meter backstroke event. The flashy Chicagoan, timed in 1:6.9, as compared with the former record of 1:08.2, triumphed by a length and a half over the Japanese star, Masaji Kiyokawa, and another half length over Germany's Schwarz.

Lowers World Record

The Chicagoan's performance also lowered the listed world record of 1.07.4 made by Albert Vande Weghe of Paterson, N. J., two years ago. Today, however, Vande Weghe was far off that pace as he placed a close second to Japan's Yashuiko Kojima in 1:10.6, nevertheless qualifying for the semifinals, as did Taylor Drysdale of Detroit, who won his heat in 1:09.0 flat.

Elizabeth Ryan, Mavis Freeman, Bernice Lapp and Olive McKean, comprising the U. S. 400-meter relay team, fought off a stirring challenge from Great Britain's quartet to win their heat by a foot in 4:47.1 and gain the final. The Dutch foursome, however, was much more impressive, taking the second heat in 4:38.1, one-tenth of a second slower than the Olympic record.

Olympic Swimming

By the Associated Press

(Unofficial team standing, points on 10-5-4-3-2-1 basis)

Men

United States	38
Japan	36
Hungary	14
Germany	7
France	4
Great Britain	1

Women

United States	20
Holland	17½
Germany	16½
Japan	11
Argentina	5
Denmark	4
Great Britain	1

XIth Olympiad Champions

Track (men)	United States
Track (women)	Germany
Wrestling (freestyle)	United States
Wrestling (Greco-Rm.)	Sweden
Weight Lifting	Egypt
Canoeing	Austria
Shooting	Germany
Modern Pentathlon	Germany
Polo	Argentina
Cycling	France
Gymnastics	Germany

Olympics Summarized

BERLIN, Aug. 12 (AP)—Today's summaries in Olympic swimming competition:

Men's 400-Meter Freestyle Final

Won by Jack Medica, United States, 4m 44.5s. (new Olympic record, betters former mark of 4m. 45.5s. made by Shumpei Uto); second, Shumpei Uto, Japan, 4m. 45.6s.; third, Shozo Makino, Japan, 4m. 48.1s.; fourth, Ralph Flanagan, United States, 4m. 52.7s.; fifth, Hiroshi Negami, Japan, 4m. 53.6s.; sixth, Jean Taris, France, 4m. 53.8s.; seventh, Bob Leivers, Great Britain, 5m. 9-10s.

Women's 100-Meter Backstroke Semifinals (First Three in Each Heat and Fastest Fourth Qualify for Finals)

First Heat—Won by Senff, Holland, 1m. 17.1s.; second, Edith Motridge Segal, United States, 1m. 19.1s.; third, Bruunsboem, 1m. 19.7s.; fourth, Harding, Great Britain, 1m. 19.8s.; fifth, Stolte, Germany; sixth, Norton, Australia.

Second Heat—Won by Mastenbroek, Holland, 1m. 19.1s.; second, Frampton, 1m. 19.6s.; third, Alice Bridges, United States, 1m. 20.4s.; fourth, Kerkmeester, Holland, 1m. 21.3s.; fifth, Hancock, England; sixth, Nielsen, Denmark.

(Miss Harding qualified as fastest fourth.)

Men's 100-Meter Backstroke Trials (First Three in Each Heat) and the Fastest Fourth Qualify for Semifinal

First Heat—Won by Adolf Kiefer, United States, 1:06.9 (new Olympic record; betters former mark of 1:08.2, made by George Kojac, U. S., in 1929); second Kiyokawa, Japan, 1:07.2; third, Schwarz, Germany, 1:11.0; fourth, Gombos, Hungary, 1:12.4; Fifth, Middleton, Great Britain; sixth, Martinsnunes, Brazil.

Second Heat—Won by Taylor Drysdale, United States, 1m. 9s.; second, Schlauch, Germany, 1m. 10.1s.; third, Wilfan, Yugoslavia, 1m. 11.7s.; fourth, Scheffer, Holland, 1m. 13.6s.; fifth, Lengyel, Hungary; sixth, Bourne, Canada; seventh, Amaralfilho, Brazil.

Third Heat—Won by Kojima, Japan, 1in., 9.7s.; second, Van de Weghe, United States, 1m. 10.6s.; third, Christianxen, Philippines, 1m. 11.5s.; fourth, Simon, Germany, 1m. 11.7s.; fifth, Erdelyi, Hungary; sixth, Neumann, Luxembourg.

Fourth Heat—Won by Besford, Great Britain, 1m. 12s.; second, Ferr, Canada, 1m. 12.9s.; third, Borg, Sweden, 1m. 15s.; fourth, Roolaid, Estonia, 1m. 21.1s.; fifth, Mallides, Greece.

Fifth Heat—Yoshida, Japan, 1m. 10s.; second, Oliver, Australia, 1m. 10.2s.; third, Metman, Holland, 1m. 13.7s.; fourth, Novacaballero, Brazil, 1m. 17s.; fifth, Baeth, Denmark; sixth, Casaempere, Chile.

(Simon of Germany qualified as fastest fourth.)

Women's 400-Meter Relay Trials (First Three in Each Heat and Fastest Fourth Qualify for Finals)

First Heat—Won by United States (Elizabeth Ryan, Bernice Lapp, Mavis Freeman, Olive McKean), 4:47.1; second, Great Britain, 4:47.2; third, Canada, 4:49.7; fourth, Hungary, 4:50.6; fifth, Austria.

Second Heat—Won by Holland (Selbach, Wagner, Den Ouden, Mastenbroek), 4:38.1; second, Germany, 4:40.5; third, Denmark, 4:46.2; fourth, Japan, 4:58.1.

American Tourists Reverse Results In Post-Olympics

HAMBURG, Ger., Aug. 12 (AP)—Results of the Olympic events were reversed in last night's post-Olympic meet as the American team again dominated the proceedings in a series of brilliant performances.

Jack Torrance, the giant shotputter from Baton Rouge, La., won his event, showing a return to form as he heaved the 16-pound ball 16.20 meters (53ft. 5 13-16in.) to defeat Hans Woellke of Germany, whose mark was 16.11 (52ft. 10 17-64in.).

Oskar Warngard of Sweden won the hammer throw with 53.68 meters (176ft. 1 3-32in.) while the Olympic champion, Eric Hein of Germany was second with 53.65 (175ft. 11⅝in.); Don Favor of South Gray Maine, followed with 53.15 (174ft. 4 19-64in), Henry Dreyer of New York with 53.08 (174ft. 2 31-64in.), and Erwin Blask, Germany, with 52.87 (173ft. 5 17-64in.).

Dave Albritton of Celeveland easily captured the other field event, the high jump, with a leap of 2.04 meters (6ft. 8 5-16in.), while Weinkoetz of Germany was second at 1.98 (6ft. 6in).

The Americans made a clean sweep of running events. Frank Wykoff of Glendale, Calif., and Marty Glickman of Brooklyn, ran 1-2 in the 100 meters as both were timed in 10.6s. while Erich Borchmeyer, Germany, was timed 10.7s. Mack Robinson of Pasadena, Calif., won the 200 meters in 21.3s. with Foy Draper of Whittier, Calif., second in 21.5s. and Egon Schein, German, third in 21.7s.

Al Fitch of South Pasadena, Calif., conquered Archie Willams of Oakland in the 400 meters by a tenth of a second in 48.2. Chuck Hornbostel, bespectacled Indiana ace, won the 800 meters in 1m. 56.8s, while Archie San Romani of Emporia, Kans., took the 1500 in 3m. 54.8s with Friedrich Schaumberg, Germany, second in 3m. 55.4s.

Forrest (Spec) Towns of Augusta, Ga., was just a shade behind his new world record in winning the 110-meter high hurdles in 14.2s, while Roy Staley of Corona, Calif., was second in 14.8s and Hans Scheele of Germany far behind in 16 flat. Glen Mardin of Greenwood, Miss., had an easy victory in the 400-meters hurdles in 54.3s, a half second faster than Scheele.

The American team of Draper, Wykoff, Robinson and Glickman, ran the 400-meter relay in 40.9s, to beat a German team of Wilhelm Leichum, Schein, Fritz Hronberger, and Borchmeyer, which was timed in 41.8s.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	64	42	.604
St. Louis	65	43	.602
New York	61	46	.570
Pittsburgh	54	53	.505
Cincinnati	52	54	.491
Boston	50	57	.467
Brooklyn	42	65	.393
Philadelphia	39	67	.368

Results Aug. 11

Pittsburgh 6, Cincinnati 3.
Cincinnati 7, Pittsburgh 3.
Chicago 6, St. Louis 4 (10 innings).
New York 8, Brooklyn 3.
Boston 5, Philadelphia 4 (10 innings).

U. S. Court Team Scores

BERLIN, Aug. 12 (AP)—Th United States basketball team defeated the Philippines, 56 to 23, in its second Olympic test today.

Sweep Olympic Diving Honors for U. S.

Left to Right—Katherine Rawls, Marjorie Gestring and Dorothy Poynton Hill, Who Finished Two, One and Three, Respectively, in the Olympic Springboard Diving at Berlin This Morning to Give the United States 19 Points

Olympic Village Has Shortage Of Epigrams Today

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Aug. 12—There is a shortage of epigrams in the Olympic Village here today, now that laconic Lawson Robertson, celebrated American track coach, has gone away with his boys. "Robbie" seemed to have the gift of hitting the nail, not only on the head, but right into the middle of the wood. And conversation with him brought up some interesting opinions on Olympic matters. "I figure," he observed on one occasion, "that these games have grown too big. Why, they include almost every sport you can think of. But the old Olympics weren't like that. The good old Greeks were content with track and field, plus some wrestling and boxing and a bit of chariot racing. The way I see it, the Olympics are in danger of getting too much like a circus."

"Robbie" Praises Owens

As we talked, Cornelius Johnson, the 6ft. 5in. Negro American high jumper, loped by, and we spoke of the way he had made people readjust their views about what is humanly possible and what is not in the matter of leaping over a bar under one's own power. "That event," Robertson remarked, "is now a compromise between jumping and modified aviation. And pole vaulters are becoming like gliders." Then the great Jesse Owens came under discussion. "There," said Robertson, "is the most symmetrically built athlete that I ever set eyes on—and I've seen plenty."

In the Olympic Village one senses more truly than when actually watching the competitions the manner in which today sport has captured the world. There it is possible, as it were, to walk from country to country and to appreciate the great strides made athletically in all of them under the impetus of the Olympic movement. I dropped in on China while the association football team of that far-off land was seated at lunch. And there learned that nowadays it is no uncommon thing for Chinese track and field meetings of national importance to attract as many as 5000 entrants. Soccer is even more popular than athletics, and big crowds assemble to watch the leading teams in action. The numerical strength of the 1936 Chinese Olympic team reflects the intense development of the last four years. At Los Angeles, in 1932, the Chinese had just one representative—a sprinter—but the Chinese contingent over here numbers 140.

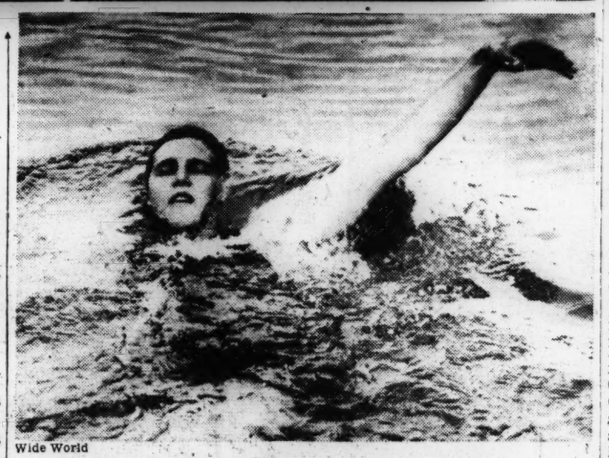
Soccer Matches

As you might expect, the soccer matches here, last week and this, have been followed with tremendous interest. The association game has a hearty following in almost every country, and the standard of the best continental amateurs is so high that even British professionals—long regarded as the finest soccer exponents of all—do not always manage to beat them. British professionals, I may say, are very superior to British amateurs. Soccer was dropped from the Olympic Games after the festival of 1928, and perhaps that did not matter much, because the cost of sending teams and reserves to Los Angeles in 1932 would have been too great for many European countries to attempt such a thing. But now the game is reinstated. And the consistently large crowds at Olympic matches show that its reappearance is highly welcome with the continental sporting public.

Cunningham and Owens Lead Team to Victory

PRAGUE, Aug. 12 (AP) — Led by Glenn Cunningham and Jesse Owens, who easily accounted for doubles in their specialties, the United States Olympians scored a grand slam by winning every event in a dual track and field meet against Czech stars yesterday.

Cunningham won the 800 and 1500-meter runs while Owens captured the broad jump and 100-meter dash. The United States won all nine events as 6000 spectators cheered.



Wide World

Adolf Kiefer, Chicago Backstroke Star, Broke an Eight-Year-Old Record to Win the First Heat in the 100-Meter Backstroke Preliminaries Today

Huskies Barely Beat British

GRUNAU, Ger., Aug. 12 (AP)—The University of Washington won the first heat in Olympic eight-oared rowing competition today, defeating Great Britain in a split-second finish.

Trailing by a few feet entering the final 100 meters, the Huskies overhauled the British in the last two strokes and set up a new course record of 6m. 8-10s. Great Britain, caught in 6m. 2.1s., also was under the old course standard of 6m. 9s. flat.

The Huskies, Poughkeepsie Regatta champion, had a close call in a sensational race which qualified the Washington boatload for the eight-oared finals Friday.

Great Britain's crew, made up mostly of Leander oarsmen, gave the Americans a fright, but the Huskies met the challenge with a beautiful spurt over the final 100 meters and won by a scant half-length.

The time beat the previous Olympic eight-oared record of 6m. 3.2s. set by the University of California in 1928 at Amsterdam and probably was the fastest performance at 2000 meters ever recorded.

The United States entry in Olympic rowing competition for pair-oared shells with coxswain was badly beaten in the opening heat today.

The Americans, Joseph Dougherty and Thomas Curran of Philadelphia, with George Loveless of Pittsfield, Mass., as coxswain, finished fifth in the field of six.

Germany was the winner, timed in 7:27.3 for the 2000 meter course, thus maintaining the winning streak the Teutons began in three divisions yesterday when the Olympic regatta began.

The German pair, Gustmann and Adamski with Armed as coxswain, trailed the Italians to the halfway mark, took command at 1500 meters and won by two good lengths. The Italians were second in 7:33.6; Hungary third, 7:36.5; Poland fourth, 7:53.9; United States fifth, 7:55.6, and Brazil sixth, 8:13.7.

The American pair sprinted over the last 200 meters but failed to overhaul Poland by the margin of a scant length.

The crowd totaled about 25,000.

There was a strong following wind, but racing conditions were better than they had been on the opening day.

In the second heat for pair-oared shells with coxswain, France was the winner by a few feet of open water over Denmark and four others. A 12-year-old, pint-sized coxswain steerer France perfectly and got a big hand from the German crowd.

The winners' time was 7m. 38.4s., with Denmark clocked in 7m. 41.1s. Trailing back of the leaders in order were: Switzerland, 7m. 48.7s.; Yugoslavia, 7m. 53.4s., and Holland, 7m. 56.0s.

America's double scullers, William Dugan and John Houser, found the pace too hot in their heat and were decisively beaten by the smooth-stroking Frenchmen, Giriat and Jaquet, and wound up in a virtual tie for fourth place with Australia.

The French were clocked in 6:48.0 and beat Poland, timed in 6:50.0 by nearly two lengths. Hungary was third in 6:51.9 and Czechoslovakia sixth and last in 7:07.2. Both the American and Australian crews were clocked in 6:56.6 and the judges awaited photographs before attempting to decide between them for fourth place.

Germany chalked up another triumph, the Teutons' sixth straight, in the second heat for double scullers. The Germans won by a length and a half in 6:41.0 with Great Britain second in 6:44.9. Trailing were Switzerland, 6:56.9; Yugoslavia 7:17.7; Austria 7:21.1 and Brazil, 7:26.3.

Yesterday's Olympics At a Glance

By the Associated Press

Swimming and Diving

Dick Degener, Detroit; Marshall Wayne, Miami, and Al Greene, Chicago, finishing in that order, gave United States sweep in springboard diving championship, duplicating blanket triumph in 1932 Olympics.

Japan's quartet, Yusa, Siguira, Taguchi and Arai, hung up new world record of 8m. 51.5s. winning 800-meter men's relay championship and beating United States four by 15 meters.

Hideko Maehata of Japan won 200-meter women's breaststroke championship in 3m. 3.6s. beating off Martha Genenger, Germany, by one foot.

Alice Bridges, Uxbridge, Mass., and Edith Motridge Segal, Los Angeles, won heats in 100-meter backstroke trials: Dina Senff, Holland, captured her heat in 1m. 16.6s. clipping 1.7 seconds off Eleanor Holm Jarrett's 1932 record.

Jack Medica, Seattle, and Ralph Flanagan, Miami, qualified for 400-meter freestyle finals as John Macionis, Philadelphia, was eliminated.

Boxing

Jackie Wilson, Cleveland bantamweight, won on points from Petrone, Uruguay, and Chester Rutecki, Chicago welterweight, lost decision to Mandi, Hungary, in second round bouts. Ted Carroll, Cleveland featherweight, scored over Gabuco, Philippines, two minutes, third round.

Rowing

Americans finished last in four-oared with coxswain, pair-oared without coxswain and single scull trials; will receive chance in consolation competition to win place in finals of four and pair-oared events and scull semifinals.

Basketball

Third round results: Philippines 39, Estonia 22; Italy 29, China 19; Mexico 28, Japan 22; Canada 27, Switzerland 9; Uruguay 28, Czechoslovakia 19; Poland 33, Brazil 25. United States drew a bye.

Soccer

Semifinal: Austria defeated Poland 3—1 before 100,000 spectators.

Field Hockey

Consolation round: Switzerland 5, Denmark 1; Afghanistan 4, Belgium 1.

Fencing

Riccardi, Cornaggia-Medici, Ragno, Italians, swept first three places épée finals.

Water Polo

Great Britain 4, Holland 4 (tie); Hungary 3, Belgium 0; Germany 3, Austria 1.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Rochester	74	47	.612
Buffalo	75	49	.605
Newark	67	55	.549
Baltimore	63	61	.508
Toronto	63	63	.500
Montreal	60	65	.480
Albany	46	75	.380
Syracuse	45	78	.366

Results Aug. 11

Albany 11, Montreal 4.
Montreal 5, Albany 3.
Sracuse 1, Rochester 0.
Syracuse 7, Rochester 6.
Buffalo 6, Newark 4.
Baltimore 9, Toronto 8.

Californian Stars Are Eliminated In Eastern Net Play

By George E. Timpson

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

RYE, N. Y., Aug. 12—Battling for what amounted to first 10 places in the season ranking, several of the younger Californians, of which so much has been expected this season, fell down yesterday, as the men entered the quarterfinal round of the singles in the eastern grass court lawn tennis championships, at Westchester Country Club. C. Gene Mako, Robert Harmon, Walter Senior, Joseph Hunt, and Wayne Sabin, were all eliminated by their opponents, leaving only J. Donald Budge and Robert L. Riggs to uphold the honor of the Pacific Coast.

The fair section of the group did considerably better, however, as four of them, as well as a former California star, fill the places in the women's singles. Alice Marble had led the way on the day before, as well as the expatriate, Mrs. Marjorie Gladman Van Ryn; and Gracyn Wheeler, and the two Dorothys, Bundy and Workman, completed their climb to the heights yesterday.

Allison Joins Group

Wilmer Allison joined the group at the club yesterday, when he paired with John Van Ryn in the doubles. They met with slight opposition from the veterans, Dr. William Rosenbaum and Charles A. Anderson, so there was little opportunity to judge how they stand against the strong opposition which will confront them here.

Two of the seeded players departed from among the men, and a foreign seeded star overcame one of the Americans, but in every case the result was discounted on the record of play of the winner. Mme. Sylvia Henrotin disposed of Mrs. Ary J. Lamme, last year winner, seeded fifth, in short order, 6—2, 6—0, while two of the young Californians also conquered their seeded opponents, as unexpected results, when Dorothy Bundy scored her successive surprise victory over Dorothy Andrus, seeded sixth, 6—2, 10—8, and Dorothy Workman defeated Norma Taubele, seventh, 6—3, 6—4. Miss Bundy showed the kind of tennis which her mother used to exhibit, and was far steadier than in her previous appearances this summer. She had worked for the place and showed her delight plainly at the success.

Surface Greatly Improved

There was little surprise at the defeat of Runt among the men, as Harold Surface, greatly improved over last season, was among the European travelers, and was very useful as a practice mate in Paris and at Wimbledon. So golden reports of his play had come back, and yesterday he showed a brand of tennis that more than justified them.

Only when Hunt reached the top of his volley play was he able to hold the Missouri Valley youth, and when he put Hunt to the strain in the final set, the latter weakened, and Surface ran out the match on service, 6—2, 2—6, 6—3.

The victory of Arthur Hendrix over J. Gilbert Hall was a hard struggle all the way, as the veteran fought with all his old-time skill, and Hendrix was trailing for the first half of the match. But as he proceeded, his steadiness held Hall, and he finally came through victorious after being close to losing the final set, several times, at 3—6, 6—4, 8—6.

McDiarmid Has Stiff Battle

John McDiarmid, the Seabright victor, who was seeded fourth on that account, had a real struggle on his hands before he conquered Mako, who has been practicing hard at every opportunity this week, and used his volley skill and service with fair effect, while McDiarmid was below his Seabright form, except for brief intervals. So Mako won the first set at 10—8, after McDiarmid had broken through his service to lead at 7—6, and 8—7, and come close to winning the set. But McDiarmid plodded on, and gradually improved, against the flashy tactics of the Californian, until he took the second set, 7—5, and ran out the match easily, 6—2.

Riggs was a bit weak in the middle of his match with Charles K. Harris, and the latter won the second set. But the clay court champion recovered his balance after that, and ran out the match with ease, 6—1, 4—6, 6—2.

Two of the women's matches were close, with Gracyn Wheeler trailing at 0—4 in the final set of her match with Virginia Rice Johnson, only to take a sudden brace at that point, and smash her way with her well-placed drives to win six straight games and the match. Helen Pedersen was also trailing at 0—4 in the second set of her match against the other Boston player, Katharine Winthrop, and also staged a rally to win at 6—4, 7—5.

Fifteen teams survive in each of the doubles, Mrs. Van Ryn and Carolin Babcock being ahead a round in the women's, while Wilmer Hines and Bunty Lawrence are in the same position among the men.

Protection for Deer

In Connecticut, where deer are under protection of the state game laws, a tight and high garden fence often is required to keep out unwanted foliage feasters in the night.

Past Olympic Victors

Gymnastics—Women, Team

Year and Place	Winner and Country	Time
1928—Amsterdam	Holland	

Swimming—400 Meters, Men

1932—Los Angeles	Clarence Crabbe, U. S. A.	4m. 48.4s.
1928—Amsterdam	A. Zorilla, Argentina	5m. 1.6s.
1924—Paris	John Weissmuller, U. S. A.	5m. 4.2s.
1920—Antwerp	Norman Ross, U. S. A.	5m. 26.8s.
1912—Stockholm	G. R. Hodgson, Canada	5m. 24.4s.
1908—London	Henry Taylor, Great Britain	5m. 36.8s.
1904—St. Louis	C. M. Daniels, U. S. A.	6m. 15.2s.

Springboard Diving, Women

1932—Los Angeles	Georgia Coleman, U. S. A.
1928—Amsterdam	H. Meany, U. S. A.
1924—Paris	Elizabeth Becker, U. S. A.
1920—Antwerp	Eileen Riggin, U. S. A.

German Gymnasts Win Olympic Title

BERLIN, Aug. 12 (AP)—Germany won the Olympic men's gymnastic team championship today with Switzerland second and Finland third. Germany's Alfred Schwarzmann also won the gold medal for the best individual showing in 12 exercises with Eugene Mack of Switzerland taking second place and Konrad Frey, another Teuton, third. The medals for the best performance in each of six apparatus exercises were divided chiefly between Germany, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, Finland and Yugoslavia.

The Team Summaries—Germany, 657.430 points; Switzerland, 654.802 points; Finland, 638.468 points. Individual Summaries—Schwarzmann, 113.000 points; Mack, 112.334 points; Frey, 111.532 points.

Summaries for Individual Exercises: Long Horse—Schwarzmann, 19.200 points; Mack, 18.937; Mathias Volz, Germany, 18.467. Side Horse—Frey, 19.333; Mack, 19.167; Albert Bachman, Switzerland, 19.067. Flying Rings—Alois Hudec, Czechoslovakia, 19.433; Leon Stukelj, Yugoslavia, 18.867; Volz, 18.667. Parallel Bars—Frey, 19.067; Michael Reusch, Switzerland, 19.034; Schwarzmann, 18.967. Horizontal Bar—Aleksanteri Saarvala, Finland, 19.433; Frey, 19.267; Schwarzmann, 19.233. Free Hand—Georges Miez, Switzerland, 18.666; Josef Walter, Switzerland, 18.500; Mack and Frey tied for third, 18.466 each.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	71	36	.664
Cleveland	62	48	.564
Chicago	58	51	.532
Detroit	57	51	.528
Boston	56	53	.514
Washington	54	54	.500
St. Louis	39	69	.361
Philadelphia	36	71	.336

Results Aug. 11

Washington 7, New York 3.
Cleveland 6, Detroit 5.
St. Louis 7, Chicago 2.
Boston 4, Philadelphia 1.

Norway Wins Sail-off With Germany Today

KIEL, Ger., Aug. 12 (AP)—Norway defeated Germany today in the sail-off for the silver medal in the Olympic eight-meter yachting competition, thus taking second place behind Italy, who earlier had been awarded the gold medal after the regatta committee put in an all-night session attempting to iron out a dispute among the three nations.

The sail-off, however, doesn't end the regatta rumpus. A new flock of protests arising from the committee's decision awarding first place to Italy have unleashed a new storm. The committee will meet again today to try and pacify all parties concerned.

As the result of the most recent developments, here's the latest official summary of the eight-meter class: First, Italy, 55 points; tied for second, Norway and Germany, 53 points each (Norway won sail-off); fourth, Sweden, 51 points; fifth, Finland, 37 points. The United States was tenth with 20 points.

Late last night the committee ironed out a dispute in the six-meter class, awarding first place to Great Britain, giving the silver medal to Norway and the third place bronze medal to Sweden.

The summary in the six-meter class: First, Great Britain; second, Norway, 66 points; third, Sweden, 62 points; fourth, Argentina, 52 points; fifth, Italy, 50 points; sixth, Germany, 49 points. The United States was ninth with 37 points.

American Association

Results Aug. 11

Kansas City 19, Louisville 4.
Louisville 2, Kansas City 1.
Milwaukee 6, Indianapolis 0.
Columbus 14, St. Paul 7.
Toledo 17, Minneapolis 11.

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Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Stanley M. Bruce, Australia's High Commissioner in London is considered to have completed one of the most remarkable financial transactions in the history of the Commonwealth, namely the successfol conversion of another loan of £16,000,000 at the low interest rate of 2¾ percent.

This brings to an end a big task which Mr. Bruce undertook when he went to London in 1933. Since then he has arranged for the conversion of all Australian loans, with optional dates of maturity, amounting to £198,000,000 (about $990,000,000). This has resulted in an annual interest saving of nearly £4,000,000 ($20,000,000) to Australian taxpayers.

Money markets were "touchy" in 1933, and it was necessary to have the British investor see that the Australian conversions were attractive as investments even at the low interest rates offered. The completion of the series also ends the interest reduction measures begun in Australia in 1931, as a depression economy move. Under the plan all commonwealth and state loans, totaling £566,000,000 ($2,780,000,000) were consolidated, and the average rate of interest was reduced by 22½ per cent. This brought about an annual saving of £6,500,000 ($32,500,000).

By 1931 the interest bill on the Government debt in Australia and abroad being paid each year by 7,000,000 persons was no less than £65,000,000 ($325,000,000). This was reduced by £10,500,000 ($52,50,000) by conversions, and an arrangement was also made with Great Britain fo rthe suspension of payments on war debts.

Since then Australia has not gone abroad for loans, relying on the local market, which has responded well and agreed to accept interest rates in keeping with new levels.

Service Gives Four Reasons Why Stock Prices Are Rising

Stock prices have been rising in recent weeks due to the operation of four powerful forces, says the United Business Service in its current review. These are:

1. Momentum of basic recovery—upward trend of corporate earnings.
2. Pressure of the new tax legislation, causing liberalization of dividend policies.
3. Expansion of government credit.
4. High level of bond prices and low interest rates.

The Service considers that the rising trend of profits is the chief reason why stocks are advancing. Replacement of worn out and obsolete equipment is causing increased business in the capital goods industry. Higher consumer purchasing power is causing excellent retail sales results.

Higher dividend disbursements, made possible through increased earnings, are stimulated by the new tax on undistributed profits. This also improves demand for equities.

Large-scale government expenditures are enhancing stock values in many ways. The liberal spending program is causing some people to buy stocks as a hedge against the possibility of a government credit collapse. In business channels the heavy government disbursements and loans are resulting in larger sales volumes.

The fourth lifting force for stocks is the favorable situation in the money market. Yields are abnormally low, and the amount of funds seeking investment is large.

Investment Trusts Favor Industrials

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Although there was no uniformity of trend in the matter of switching from one industry to another, midyear portfolio changes of the management type of investment trusts showed a general inclination toward larger investments in chemical, machine tool, equipment and utility stocks, according to Standard Statistics Company. Most companies maintained a heavily invested position in these lines, Standard adds.

Net assets of trusts, in most cases were narrower than the rise of the 90-stock index of Standard during the first six months of 1936. As in the first quarter of the year, portfolio changes during the second quarter were not important. Individual units showed differences of opinion regarding the relative attractiveness of utilities and rails as against industrials, but the latter continued to constitute by far the bulk of investment company funds

Egyptian Cotton Acreage Increase Seen as Slight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The 1936-37 cotton acreage in Egypt is placed by the first official estimate at 1,781,000 acres, an increase of less than 3 per cent over the 1,733,000 acres sown last year, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

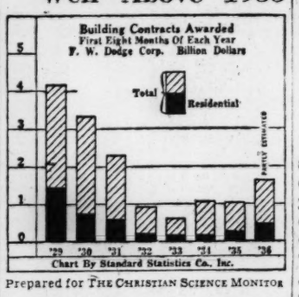
Approximately 66 per cent of the 1936-37 plantings, or 1,170,000 acres, are in the Delta region of the Nile, known as Lower Egypt. About 20 per cent, or 354,000 acres, are in Middle Egypt and the remaining 14 per cent, or 257,000 acres, in Upper Egypt.

The special significance of this acreage distribution is that average yields in Middle and Upper Egypt are usually much higher than in the Delta region. For that reason production is usually fairly well divided between Lower Egypt and the other two sections of the country.

Cocoa Prices at Three-Year High

NEW YORK (AP)—Cocoa prices on the New York Cocoa Exchange reached the highest levels since July, 1933. Future contracts were up .6 to .7 of a cent a pound, with September at 6.22 cents, December 6.33 and May 6.52.

Building Contracts Well Above 1935



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUILDING contract awards during August, for both the nonresidential and public works and utilities divisions, are likely to recede moderately from those of July.

Comparisons with last year will be favorable, although the percentage improvement may be below July levels. Year-to-year gains are tentatively estimated at 25 per cent for nonresidential projects and 20 per cent for public works and utility undertakings.

Los Angeles Trade With Australia Seen Hit by License Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Trade relations with Australia, in so far as Los Angeles exporters are concerned, will be seriously impaired following the enforcement of the import licensing system by the Government of Australia, according to Stanley T. Olafson, assistant manager of the foreign trade department of the local Chamber of Commerce.

The licensing act, designed to bring about better trade balances between the Antipodes and other countries, became effective May 21 but all goods in transit before May 23 were exempt from the license requirements.

Mr. Olafson pointed out that the new act will seriously affect exports from Los Angeles Harbor to Australia, because, while approximately $6,000,000 in goods were cleared from the port last year, imports totaled slightly less than $100,000.

Total exports from the United States to the Antipodes for the last year, figures available show as $43,228,704, with imports valued at $8,611,858. The total for California for the same period was $13,560,717 in exports, compared with imports of $330,159.

To counterbalance the license system, with its consequent partial loss of exports from here, he said, it was necessary to develop more trade outlets abroad.

Stock Land Banks' Liquidation Gains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Progress in the liquidation of joint stock land banks has been made to the extent that gross assets of the 43 operating institutions, now in the process of liquidation, have been reduced from $489,499,000 on May 1, 1933, to $254,097,000 on June 30, 1936, or 48 per cent, says a statement issued by the Farm Credit Administration. These banks have been in liquidation since the enactment of the Emergency Farm Mortgage Credit Act, which prohibited them from issuing tax-exempt bonds or making any loans except as necessary and incidental to the refinancing of existing loans.

The amount of secured debt held by these institutions at the beginning of this period was $417,147,000 and at the end of the period was $191,287,000, a decrease of 54 per cent.

The mortgage loans outstanding at the beginning of the period were $392,040,000 and on June 30 they were $144,789,000. On the loans sold and refinanced the banks recovered 91.6 per cent of their investment. Delinquent mortgage loans decreased from $225,830,000 to $53,441,000. The percentage of delinquency on June 30, 1936, was 36.9.

Auto Output Drop Is Unusually Slight

DETROIT (AP)—The Autmotive Daily News in its midweek estimate of motor plant activity placed this week's output at 83,857 cars and trucks compared with a revised estimate of 85,095 units during the previous week.

"This is an abnormally slight recession for this time of the year," says the publication, "and is due to the fact that while six plants have closed, the others are working at near-capacity levels."

$200,000 Far West Fund For Advertising Apples

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WENATCHEE, Wash.—As a result of a drive for funds to advertise Washington's boxed apples throughout the United States, more than 85 per cent of the Wenatchee district tonnage was signed by growers who agreed to contribute one cent per box.

A similar campaign conducted in the Yakima district unites these two chief fruit growing sections of the State in the expenditure of from $175,000 to $200,000, to advertise nationally the 1936 boxed apple crop.

Decreasing consumption of apples from 112 to 26 pounds per capita in the United States during the last 40 years motivated the statewide movement for a national advertising campaign.

Worthington Pump & Machinery

NEW YORK (AP)—Worthington Pump & Machinery Corporation and domestic subsidiaries, with a plant at Holyoke, Mass., reported for the six months ended June 30, last, a net profit of $162,529, without provision for undistributed surtax, equal to $1.12 a share on the combined 7 per cent class "A" and class "B" preferred stock, in arrears on dividends. There was a net loss of $247,023 for the like period last year.

July Retail Sales' Gain Best for Any Month Since 1929

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Sales of chain stores showed the greatest percentage increase during July this year for any month since 1929, according to Hammons & Co. and Childs, Jeffries & Thorndike, Inc. The first 25 chains to report for July did an aggregate business of $218,335,123, an increase of $34,699,435 or about 19 per cent over the like month last year.

For the first seven months of the year these same chains did an aggregate volume of $1,431,184,383, an increase of $158,322,887 or 12.4 per cent over the same seven months last year, making the fourth successive month of upturn in the current retail buying movement.

Many Sections Active

All factors which were expected to result in a slowing down of business in July were again offset by the large increase in retail business in New York and the Atlantic Seaboard, where successive increases have wiped out any effect whatever of the drought in the Middle Northwest.

Coming into August with still no real sign of a seasonal letup in business, it is the general opinion that the second six months of the current year will mark one of the largest retail business periods in the history of the country.

Following is a compilation of the sales of the 25 chains for July and for the seven months to date arranged in groups:

	July, 1936	July, 1935	P.C. Inc.
Variety	$78,909,595	$69,010,416	14.3
Mail Order	70,690,787	54,018,607	30.8
Grocery	51,754,875	46,237,601	11.9
Drug	7,797,413	6,970,023	11.8
Shoe	4,714,743	3,734,598	26.2
Apparel	4,467,710	3,664,443	21.9
Total	$218,335,123	$183,635,688	18.9
	Seven Months, 1936	Seven Months, 1935	
Variety	$320,266,570	477,462,071	9.0
Mail Order	453,595,451	378,052,483	20.0
Grocery	344,230,966	316,661,887	8.7
Drug	51,845,815	48,062,497	8.0
Shoe	31,275,510	26,656,700	17.3
Apparel	29,970,071	26,025,858	15.2
Total	$1,431,184,383	$1,272,861,496	12.4

Eastern Trade Outstanding

The feature of the month's business again was the outstanding performance of the eastern retail trade. This improvement started last September and without exception successive increases have been reported until the sales last month in many cases reached proportions comparable to 1929.

Leading all other groups for the third month was the mail-order chain store group, in which sales are breaking all records in some instances. The effect of the drought appears to have been entirely offset in this division by substantial improvement in sales in almost every other district of the country.

Life Insurance Has Sharp Gain in N. Y.

ALBANY, N. Y. (AP)—Life insurance in force in New York State last January 1 totalled $84,568,000,000, a gain of $234,642,319 over the same date a year ago, State Superintendent of Insurance, Louis H. Pink, just reported.

At the beginning of 1936, companies authorized in the State had outstanding 26,161,107 ordinary policies in an amount of insurance of $69,350,000,000, and 607,191,050 industrial policies in an amount of $15,218,000,000.

Ordinary policies averaged $2651, Pink reported, and industrial policies $221.

Life insurance policies issued in 1935 totaled $2,584,500,000, of which $515,550,000 was for group insurance and $750,900,000 for industrial.

Forty companies reported having 967,119 annuities and contracts supplementary to life insurance poliices in force, representing annual income of $431,929,380.

The report showed that life companies authorized in New York now carry approximately 85 per cent of the business in force in the United States, with combined assets last Jan. 1 of $20,328,715,716.

Railways Spend Most For Maintenance Since 1931

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—During the year the 1935 Class I railroads spent $1,075,854,130 for maintenance work, according to the Association of American Railroads.

This was the greatest amount expended for maintenance purposes in any one year by the Class I railroads since 1931, according to complete reports for 1935 just received by this Association.

Of the total amount of maintenance expenditures in 1935, $681,886,869 was used for the repair and other maintenance work of cars and locomotives owned by the railroads. This was an increase of $43,981,253 above such expenditures in 1934, and an increase of $83,177,741 above 1933.

Expenditures for maintenance of way and structures totaled $393,967,261 in 1935, an increase of $28,667,646 above such expenditures in 1934, and an increase of $71,681,064 above 1933.

Toronto's Seven Months' Custom Receipts Expand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—This city's import trade has been increasing steadily for the last seven months and is largely responsible for the record advance in customs revenue during June and July. The 2 per cent increase in the sales tax also has been a contributing factor.

Customs receipts for July for the Port of Toronto totaled $4,664,402, an increase of $968,047 over July, 1935, announces J. H. Bertram, customs collector. June's gain established a record for any one month. June and July together made an increase of more than $2,000,000 over the corresponding two months last year.

Short Crop, Rising Consumption Aid Federal Cotton Liquidation

By Harold M. Fleming

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

With the final disposal of both spot and future holdings of the Producers' Pool in cotton, the United States Government is, for the first time in nearly seven years, entirely out of the cotton market. The Commodity Credit Corporation, with title to the remaining government-held cotton, has stated that no further action to place this cotton on the market will be taken in 1936.

There is no expectation of a new loan offering on this year's cotton such as was made in the three previous years. The present market is, therefore, entirely free from both government operations and rumors of government policy.

Pool Held 6,100,000 Bales

The last 12 months have seen an extraordinary change in the relation between the Government and the cotton market. Approximately a year ago, on the sixth anniversary of the inauguration of the Farm Board's ill-fated operations in cotton, the Government had, in the 10- and 12-cent pool and the Producers' pool, some 6,100,000 bales of cotton, the largest quantity since economic planning was applied to cotton. Nor was it certain at that time but what this figure might even be increased. There was strong political pressure for still another cotton loan, on the crop of 1935, in addition to those on the crops of 1933 and 1934.

Since that time, however, the cotton held on pledge with the Government has shrunk from 6,100,000 bales to about 3,500,000 bales, and one of the pools, which has been operating in the futures markets, was completely liquidated last month. And this in a year that saw the crop reduction program of the AAA invalidated by the Supreme Court.

The so-called "producers pool," which has just liquidated, was originally formed in the summer of 1934. It was designed to dispose of several hundred thousand bales indirectly left over from the old Farm Board operations, which producers were permitted to buy at low prices in 1933 as an inducement to destroy growing cotton. It was distinct from the so-called loan cotton on which the Commodity Credit Corporation had loaned up to 12 cents without recourse in 1934. The producers' pool cotton was all in the hands of a single manager with authority to dispose of it as he saw fit.

Pool Creates Dissatisfaction

The manager of the producers' pool sold some of the warehoused cotton and purchased futures contracts in its place. The purpose of this was to enable the pool to rig the cotton market while it fed out its remaining spot cotton to the trade. There was considerable dissatisfaction in the trade over the operations of the pool in cotton futures, which were necessarily conducted secretly, and which added one more unknown factor to those with which the trade was accustomed to reckon. When the pool outsmarted traders, it took the bread from their mouths, and when they outsmarted the pool then it was obviously running up costs for the taxpayer. Moreover when the pool pushed cotton on the market it depressed prices, to which farmer politicians objected, and when it held cotton off the market it postponed the ultimate day of liquidation.

The substantial liquidation of government cotton has been made possible by the excellent statistical position of cotton for the last 12 months. The 1935 crop was about 10,600,000 bales, and the consumption of American cotton has been about 12,500,000 bales. Both exports and domestic consumption have been at unexpectedly high and in some cases record-breaking levels. This meant that a large bite had to be taken out of the so-called "free cotton" i. e. cotton in the hands of the trade, merchants, mills, etc.

This created a shortage, which in turn kept pushing prices up, providing a clear opportunity for the Government to get out of its position more cheaply than most people had ever expected it could.

The management of the producers' pool began unloading in earnest in February. Its futures contracts were gradually eased into the exchanges. Despite the natural effect of this in helping to satisfy the partial vacuum in the cotton trade, prices not only held up but in June they began to surge up. The futures contract for July delivery rose from a level of about 11½ cents in May to an ultimate peak of 14 cents just before the contract passed out in July. By the time that price was reached however, the pool management had sold the last futures contract. A few days later, it was announced that the pool had also sold the last of its spot cotton. After nearly seven years the results of the Farm Board's operations in cotton were thus finally liquidated.

Offer a Success

Meantime, at long last, the Commodity Credit Corporation took title in February to the 4,500,000 bales of cotton on which it had loaned farmers 12 cents a pound without recourse. Despite the sales of the producers' pool, the shrinking amount of "free cotton" made it desirable that some of this 12-cent cotton be made available to the trade. Senator Smith proposed that it be sold at a prescribed rate over a period of years. Others suggested that it be turned over to a discretionary management trust like the producers' pool. A third suggestion made in the trade was that sufficient of the loan, which by that time had accumulated carrying charges of about 1½ cents per pound, should be forgiven, so that farmers might be induced to order some of it out into regular trade channels.

The latter suggestion prevailed. In April the CCC announced its willingness to let this cotton go to the original borrowers at ¼ cent below the average spot price, provided it got at least 11¼ cents. That meant that if a farmer's cotton was worth as much as 11½ cents in the open market, he could make a further ¾ cent, in addition to the 12 cents he had originally borrowed, by selling it and reimbursing the CCC the market price less ¼ cent. The offer was a success. When it expired in June, holders of 1,033,000 bales of cotton had taken them out and sold them.

The rising prices which have so spectacularly enabled the Government to liquidate have, of course, been produced by restriction programs which were originally intended to dovetail in with the program of holding cotton off the market. The short 1935 crop of 10,600,000 bales was raised on only 27,335,000 acres against the predepression average of more nearly 40,000,000 acres. The crop this year has also been held down by the soil conservation payments, which are only mildly disguised crop-reduction bonuses. In so far as this is a true soil-conservation program, it, of course, merely postpones the problem of how to dispose of large crops at satisfactory prices.

Certificate holders in the producers' pool, just liquidated, are somewhat disgruntled that they did not fare quite as well as those who put their cotton into the 12-cent pool. The latter got 12 cents for their cotton as a "loan," and then an additional ¼ cent for selling it, and the CCC paid out the carrying charges. The former got 12 cents, but had to suffer deduction of carrying charges. But the cotton on which the producers' pool members were allowed to borrow 12 cents was originally sold to them by the Government at 6 cents as a reward for plowing under a part of the 1933 crop. They still have a profit.

League Says Money Flow and Recovery Greater in England Than in the U. S.

GENEVA, Switzerland (AP)—The League of Nations monetary review, just issued, describes deflation in the United States as being much greater than that in the United Kingdom and American industrial recovery from the depression relatively less marked.

Drawn for the express purpose of comparing the progress of recovery in Great Britain and the United States, the review's report said:

"The principal function of the American commercial banking system has become financing government deficits.

"In the United Kingdom the only direct monetary action taken by the Government to stimulate production was to encourage the development of cheap money, while in the United States a long series of recovery measures was introduced.

"Cheap money in the United Kingdom was the result of banking policy, while in the United States it was achieved at a cost of heavy additions to the national debt."

The report added that increased production in the United Kingdom took place without any considerable rise in prices, whereas in the United States prices rose more sharply.

"The essential monetary difference between the two countries," asserted the report, "lies in the difference in a rapid circulation of a monetary medium; the medium itself was abundant in both cases.

"In the United States the velocity of circulation of demand deposits in the last quarter of 1935 was still only half as great as in 1929, while in the United Kingdom the rate of turnover of current accounts was only about 30 per cent less than at the beginning of 1930.

"These differences principally reflect the varying degrees of business confidence in the two countries."

The report expressed the opinion that although the "excess" reserves of member banks of the American Federal Reserve System form an element of inflation danger, at the same time they represent an important element in a sound banking position.

The excess reserves are attributed by the report to an inflow of foreign funds which may be withdrawn at a moment's notice. However, due to the existence of the large surplus above the legal requirement, the repatriation of foreign funds from the United States can be accomplished with a minimum disturbance to the American money market.

Fish in Cold Storage 30 P. C. More Than 1935

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Fisheries Bureau reports that cold storage holdings of fisheries products in the United States on July 15 were 30 per cent greater than those of a year ago and 41 per cent greater than the five-year average.

Holdings on July 15 amounted to 62,578,000 pounds, compared with 48,147,000 pounds on the corresponding date a year ago, and the five-year average of 44,400,000 pounds. During the 30 days ending July 15 a total of 22,787,000 pounds of fisheries products were frozen, as compared with 19,144,000 pounds frozen in the corresponding period of 1935.

Virginia Tourist Trade Continues on Upgrade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va. — Virginia's steadily booming tourist trade increased 35 per cent in June, compared with the record in the like month of 1935, the State Conservation and Development Commission announces, following a survey.

Nearly 90 per cent of the hotels and inns queried reported gains in June as compared with June of the preceding year, the increases ranging from 5 per cent to as high as 300 per cent.

U. S. June Exports To South America And Canada Rise

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department reports that while exports to Europe were practically unchanged in June, shipments to South America and Canada increased over the same month a year ago.

Exports to Europe were fixed at $69,400,000 compared with $69,380,000 for June, 1935, shipments to Canada were $34,875,000 and $27,642,000, respectively, and to South America, $15,828,000 and $14,046,000.

Imports Increase

Imports from Europe mounted from $42,568,000 in June, 1935, to $53,543,000 for the same month this year. Imports from Canada increased from $23,095,000 to $29,409,000, but purchases from South America dropped off from $21,583,000 to $20,052,000.

Among other countries, exports to the United Kingdom rose from $21,924,000 in June, 1935, to $27,066,000 last June, while imports increased from $11,388,000 to $14,540,000.

For the first six months of this year, exports to Europe totaled $485,051,000 compared with $419,266,000 for the same period of 1935, while imports were listed at $322,971,000 and $272,816,000, respectively.

Exports to Canada for the first half of this year were reported at $182,773,000, compared with $158,348,000 for the 1935 period, and imports from Canada at $158,111,000 and $130,400,000, respectively.

Exports to South America for the six months of 1936 were $94,965,000, compared with $85,359,000, and imports were $142,983,000 and $139,367,000, respectively.

Total Exports Rise

Total exports for June previously had been reported at $184,908,000, compared with $10,244,000 for the same month a year ago, while imports were listed at $190,387,000 and $156,754,000, respectively.

For the comparative six-month periods, exports this year were $1,154,141,000, compared with $1,024,111,000, while imports were $1,163,152,000, compared with $994,466,000.

In another report today, the department said gold imports during July totaled $16,073,990, a sharp decrease from the $277,851,371 reported for June and practically unchanged from the $16,287,474 of imports for July, 1935.

Silver imports were listed at $6,574,291, $23,980,565 and $30,229,954 for the respective periods.

Power Output Rises 14 P. C. Over 1935

NEW YORK (AP)—Electric power production remained virtually stationary in the week ended Aug. 8 compared with the previous week, but continued its climb over output of a year ago.

Actual output, as reported by the Edison Electric Institute, amounted to 2,079,149,000 kilowatt hours, compared with 2,079,137,000 kilowatt hours in the preceding week and 1,819,371,000 kilowatt hours in the same week last year. The percentage gain of 1935 was 14.3 per cent.

All major geographical regions participated in the upturn over last year. Percentage changes follow: New England 15.9, middle Atlantic 14.0, central industrial 16.5, west central 7.4, southern states 15.5, Rocky Mountain 15.0 and Pacific coast 10.6.

SEC Claims Right To Issue Subpoenas

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (AP)—The Securities Commission filed a brief in Federal District Court today contending it has authority to subpoena witnesses and records in its investigation of investment trusts.

The commission asked dismissal of an action seeking to restrain it from exercising such powers.

The restraining order is sought by Frederick T. Fisher of New Canaan, Conn., in the commission's investigation of the Equity Corporation of New York. Justice Jennings Bailey has Fisher's plea under advisement.

Goodrich Sales and Net Income Up in Six Months

NEW YORK, (AP)—B. F. Goodrich Company, manufacturers of tires and other rubber products with principal plants at Akron, Ohio, reports net sales of $65,994,521 in the first half of 1936, compared with $54,887,666 a year ago. Sales and operating results for the most recent period include those of the Hood Rubber Company, acquired in June, 1935.

Goodrich also reported revised consolidated net income for the period, which, due to inclusion of $108,661 profit from sale of securities and purchase of the company's bonds, was slightly greater than the estimated net reported recently.

Net income, before provision for the federal undistributed profits tax, amounted to $2,727,606, equal, after preferred dividend requirements, to $1.59 a common share, against $1,553,040 or 48 cents a year ago. The preferred dividend is in arrears.

As of June 30 last, current assets totaled $77,489,501 and current liabilities $20,014,769, a ration of nearly 4 to 1. Bank loans on the same date aggregated $5,225,000.

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'Gas' Prices 2½ P. C. Higher Than in '35

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—In 50 representative cities the average price of gasoline on July 1, 1936, was about 2½ per cent higher than it was 12 months ago, according to the American Petroleum Industries Committee.

On that date this year the average retail price of gasoline at service stations, including state and federal taxes, averaging 5.32 cents a gallon was 19.57 cents. On the same date a year ago the average service station price including taxes amounted to 19.22 cents. During the same period wholesale prices of petroleum products, including gasoline, rose about 8 per cent.

Using 1926 prices as a basis, the committee finds retail gasoline prices are now 57.8 per cent of normal, while wholesale prices of petroleum products are 58.2 per cent of what they were 10 years ago. The average 1926 price of gasoline was 20.97 cents a gallon, plus 2.41 cents tax, making a total of 23.38 cents a gallon to consumers.

Domestic Copper Sales Show Rise Of Over 100 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—During the first seven months of 1936, domestic copper sales are estimated as having exceeded 500,000 tons, an increase of 113 per cent as compared with the 235,000 tons sold in the similar period of 1935, according to a report on the copper mining industry appearing in Poor's Industry and Investment Surveys.

Sales expanded substantially during the second quarter, amounting to 191,000 tons as contrasted with 75,000 tons in the second quarter of 1935. An important gain was registered in July, when sales probably exceeded the record monthly volume of 158,000 tons registered in April of this year. This contrasts with the July, 1935, sales of 71,400 tons.

"Price advances in April and July were responsible for the sharp sales increases during these months," continues the report. "And prospects point strongly to further consumption gains along with the broadening of the recovery movement. Increased needs for equipment by the utility industry brought on by record electric output, expanding operations in the electrical equipment and household industries, and the upward trend in building activity should all continue to be reflected in expanding copper sales. Gains in copper consumption abroad are also indicated."

World Wool Supply Seen Equal to 1935

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Not much change in world wool supplies is seen for this year. A probable slight increase in world production will be about offset by a reduction in the stocks carried over in virtually all countries except Japan, declares the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Supplies for disposal in the southern hemisphere countries, which are important in wool production, are expected to show a slight decrease as compared with 1935-36. They were smaller last year than the average of the preceding five seasons. In the northern hemisphere production in 1936 in the United States, the United Kingdom, and Canada was not expected to show much change as compared with 1935, whereas a small increase was indicated for continental Europe and some countries of the Near East. Exports of wool from Australia, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa for the season ending June 30, 1896, amounted to 1,357,000,000 pounds. This was an increase of 5 per cent compared with 1934-35, but was about the same as the average for the five preceding seasons.

No Material Drop In Steel Activity Seen by Iron Age

NEW YORK, (AP)—"It is a sellers' market in every sense of the word," Iron Age says in its weekly review of the steel industry.

"A month ago steel companies were concerned as to whether steel production could be maintained at an undiminished rate through August, while now it appears almost certain that there will be no important letdown even in September.

"Purchasing of steel by automobile companies for 1937, which is now beginning to appear in fairly good volume, will fill up whatever gaps might otherwise occur in rolling mill schedules next month, while in sheets an even tighter situation than now exists may be expected if motorcar companies demand quick deliveries."

While the volume of new business in some products has declined at a few mills, a brisk demand exists, particularly for sheets, bars and structural steel, that is keeping backlogs almost even with shipments, the review says.

"Sheet makers could easily book business for delivery in October were they inclined to do so," the trade paper asserted, "but the possibility of price advances for fourth quarter makes this inadvisable. Galvanized sheets are almost unobtainable in less than six to eight weeks; if deliveries extend into the fourth quarter the price then in effect probably will apply."

Steel ingot production declined this week from 72 to 71 per cent, but the change is accounted for mainly by the shutting down for a week's vacation of two plants in the Pittsburgh district, which carried the rate from 69 to 65 per cent.

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Miss Perkins Sees Human Trends In Machine-Age Rule

GENEVA, Aug. 12 (AP)—Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor in the Roosevelt Cabinet, told the International Labor Organization today that irrespective of political parties, the United States steadfastly will work for a better life for the American people.

She was applauded when she described the need for raising standards of living of the world's workers.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS — Miss Frances Perkins, United States Secretary of Labor, received a warm, if somewhat turbulent, greeting at the hands of the French militant suffragists when she came upon the platform at the recent Conference of the International Federation of Business and Professional Women here.

Miss Perkins was accompanied by Miss Lena Madesin Phillips, international president of the federation, Madamé le Sénateur F. F. Plaminkova of Czechoslovakia; Miss Irene Ward, a member of the British Parliament; Dr. Signe Svensson of the Parliament of Norway, and Mme. Cécile Brunschwigg, one of the three women in the French Cabinet, and each rose in turn to greet her while cinemas twirled and cameras clicked and great electric lamps played upon the platform.

The greetings delivered by Madame Brunschwigg were, however, the signal for a demonstration of the disapproval felt by women of the fact that, while three of their number are members of the French Ministry, the rank and file of them still do not possess even so much as the right right to exercise the parliamentary vote.

Springing to their feet in the body of the hall, the suffragists waved posters and kept up a continual cry of "La française doit voter!" while protests from the audience and stern orders from the platform failed for a considerable time to silence them.

Miss Perkins Calm

The militants did not, it was discovered later, intend to cause a really serious interruption. They only wished to "draw attention" to their cause. They had gone so far, indeed, as to send a letter to Miss Phillips explaining their attitude, together with a key which, they said, symbolized their desire for freedom, and they had sent Miss Perkins a bouquet to show there was no ill-feeling.

Miss Perkins was quite evidently undisturbed. She appeared even to enjoy the demonstration and, when the storm had subsided, rose to her feet with the explanation that nothing could have made her feel more "homely" than the presence of people who knew what they wanted.

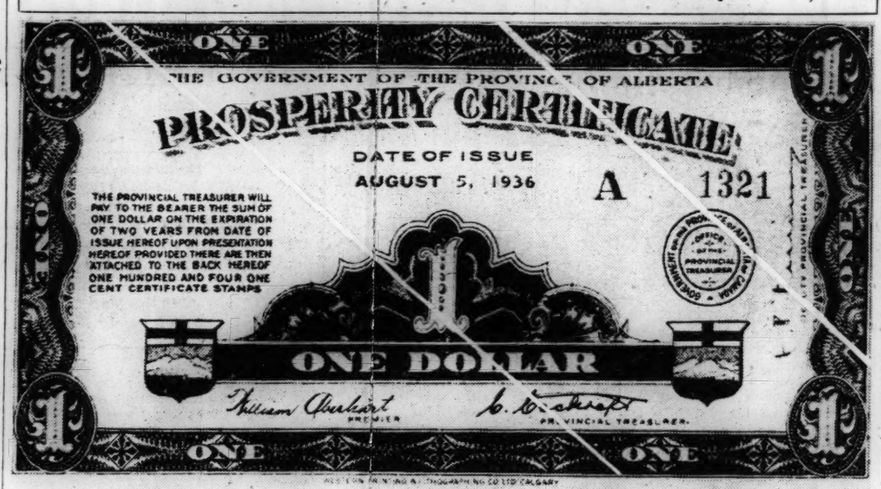
Victory in Persuasion

But, she said, women will always gain their victory by persuasion rather than by force. They have a special capacity for persuasion and should exercise it. "I am impressed," she said, "by the fact that the feminist movement is definitely a movement of service to society. And as this conception of service dawns upon women, each one will find opportunity for its expression in a wider way of living and in greater development."

At the present, Miss Perkins continued, women's position is bound up with the economic position and cannot be divorced from it. Therefore perhaps the most useful thing they can do in order to carry matters forward is to bring together their ideas in that special understanding of things which belongs to themselves.

Civilization, she declared, is on the verge of a new development of the humanities. Thinkers are at work to find a solution to what is called the machine age, and in this work women are discovering that the betterment of the conditions of the women of any nation leads always to the betterment of the morals of the nation as a whole.

Alberta's Substitute for Dominion Currencey



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Wide World — THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Front and Back Views of 'Prosperity Certificate'

Although It Looks Like Money, It Is Not Money, or Legal Tender, in the Usual Sense of That Word. The Certificates Are Issued in Lieu of Wages to Provincial Workers

The certificates, part of the Social Credit system, bear a marked resemblance to the $1 notes of the Bank of Canada. They are to be redeemed by the Alberta Provincial Treasurer at the expiration of two years. During their 104 weeks in circulation a special one-cent stamp must be affixed each week by the holder of the scrip. A total of 250,000 of the bills was included in the order to the printers.

Social Credit Scrip Protested to King

EDMONTON, Alta., Aug. 12 (AP)—Protest against the Social Credit plan of the Alberta Government has been mailed to King Edward VIII, it was disclosed today.

The letter, signed by Fred R. Surry, organizer and secretary of the Oppositionist League of Freedom, was the second protest against the prosperity certificates of Premier William Aberhart. Objection by the Edmonton Chamber of Commerce to the Canadian Government were referred to the Dominion Department of Justice.

Merchants in Edmonton, meanwhile, accepted the Social Security scrip with reservations. A survey by the Edmonton Journal reported some had rejected it unconditionally and others recognized it only in amounts they were sure would be taken by others in payment of their own accounts.

Airmail Stamps Gain Popularity As Prices Climb

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Airmail philately as a hobby is making wide progress. According to an expert member of one of the largest stamp auctioneering firms in London, more and more collectors are taking an interest in this branch of stamp collecting.

There is romance about the flying-mail which appeals to the imagination, this dealer said, in an interview. He pointed out one of the actual letters which Harry Hawker carried with him when he made the first attempt to fly nonstop across the Atlantic from Newfoundland to Ireland. The flight ended in a forced descent in midocean. Hawker and his navigator were picked up by a small steamer while the airplane with its bag of special mails was salved by another vessel. The salt-water stains on the letter are a reminder of that adventure.

Another intriguing story of air-mail stamps concerns an error made by the United States in 1919. It was decided to print some special stamps for the transcontinental air service. One sheet of 100 stamps was issued with the airplane in the center upside down. The stamps actually went into circulation. The price of any which came on the market reached about £50 apiece. Today if one appears it will fetch, perhaps, £600.

Austrian Girls Pay Double for School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—In Austria girls have to pay higher tuition in the state schools than boys. Education is supposed to be a sort of luxury for them, graciously conceded by their brothers.

Now, because of the economic crisis, the girls' tuition has been raised still more, doubled indeed, which increases it from $50 to $100 yearly. The boys pay $22.

In Austria the good jobs go to men, and the drudgery is left to the women. Women run stores, shops, laundries, offices, garages, newsstands, and do every other task that is useful and humble.

Few women complain of this arrangement here. They seem to be comforted with the belief that men are superior creatures, deserving special consideration.

Drought Brings Food Hoarding

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12—Housewives all over the country are reported to be laying in large stores of canned goods to avoid paying the higher prices bound to come later as a result of the drought.

Fletcher H. Rawls, chief of the foodstuffs division of the Commerce Department, who keeps account of the packs each year as they come from the canners and pass into the hands of the consumer, says that present supplies are ample, but not excessive when the growing demand is taken into consideration.

Fortunately, last year was a good fruit and vegetable year. Canned stocks carried over in warehouses were about normal. Supplies of canned peaches and pears were lower on July 1 than they were a year ago, but canned vegetables were about 24 per cent above the average for 1925-29.

Mr. Rawls expects the new pack to be considerably reduced and prices to be materially higher. More acres were planted to vegetables for canning this year than last, but they have been counterbalanced by poorer yields. The pea pack this year, it is estimated, will be only two thirds of last year's, corn about one half or less, and the bean pack considerably reduced.

High prices for fresh vegetables on the market are causing farmers to keep some of their produce away from the canning factory this year.

Combined production of apples, peaches, pears, grapes, cherries, plums, prunes and apricots in 1936 will be about 23 per cent below average, Agricultural Department statisticians predict. Late spring frost and not the drought is held chiefly responsible in this case.

The peach crop, according to official estimates, is 24 per cent below average, the pear crop slightly above, grapes 17 per cent below average, cherries 4 per cent below, and dried prunes, 15 per cent below.

Beans, of the kind that Bostonians use for baking, have suffered for lack of rain. The crop now stands at about 14 per cent below average.

'Flying Shark'–A Fish Yarn

THE story of an air-conscious 20-foot shark that escaped three husky fishermen by flying through the air, clear over their boat, was added to the fish folklore of the Boston Fish Pier today.

It happened while the schooner Raymonde, which docked today with a large cargo of cod and haddock, was off the Georges Bank, some 250 miles east of Boston Light, and it is vouchsafed for by no less a fisherman than Capt. Carl Olson, master of the Raymonde.

On Monday, it seems, three of the schooner's crew, Albion Muise, Peter Dousette and Jack Shannon, were hauling in trawls in a dory. Suddenly they met with marked resistance at the end of their line.

All three toil-strengthened backs heaved in co-operative effort, and they hauled to the surface a huge "shovel-nose" shark, measuring, according to the fishermen, at least 20 feet.

The marauder of the depths appeared to resent their attentions, for he lashed about vigorously, attempting to leave abruptly and simultaneously for points south, east, north, west and directly below. The sturdy fishing line held, however.

Suddenly, the shark chose a new direction and a new medium, and with a facility which the three fishermen said put the daring young man on the flying trapeze to shame, flew through the air, clearing both the dory and himself of the line. Free, he immediately set about to keep engagements elsewhere on the compass.

The fish, in other words, got away.

Ohio Girl to Get Hero Medal From Legion of Honor

BOSTON, Aug. 12—Award of the Army and Navy Legion of Honor medal to 12-year-old Katherine Van Horn of White Cottage, Ohio, was announced yesterday by National Commander Ralph W. Robart of Boston. The medal, which is awarded annually for the most heroic deed by an American youth during the year, will be presented by President Roosevelt some time in September.

Katherine will also be guest of honor at the Legion convention to be held in Cincinnati from Aug. 30 to Sept. 2.

In announcing the award, Mr. Robart said that it was made not only because of her courage, but because of her quick thinking as she threw herself upon a sled last winter which was speeding with two boys directly in front of an express train—thus changing the course of the sled and preventing an accident.

U. S. Acts to Curb Arms Sales to Spain

(Continued from Page 1)

can yacht in or near Spanish waters.

New official warnings to Americans to leave the revolutionary area.

Assertions by President Roosevelt and William Phillips, Acting Secretary of State, that no communication had been received from France soliciting the participation of the United States Government in an international agreement to maintain neutrality in the Spanish civil strife.

The four American women, among more than a score of Americans stranded in Granada since the outbreak of the revolution, were landed safely yesterday in Tangier, Morocco, by an airplane hired by an oil company and flown from England for the purpose.

The plane landed in Tangier Monday and proceeded immediately to Granada via Seville, and made the return trip yesterday. The four women were among approximately a score of Americans who have been isolated in Granada since the Spanish revolution broke out.

The U. S. cruiser Quincy later reported to the State Department that she evacuated 39 Americans and 15 other foreigners today at Valencia. These presumably were the refugees who fled from Madrid on last night's train to Valencia.

Lithuania Bans Sale of Gasoline Unless Diluted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KAUNAS, Lithuania—"Motorinas"—a name given to a mixture of imported gasoline and Lithuanian-distilled alcohol—is now the only fuel that may legally be used for motor traffic in Lithuania.

Pure gasoline can only be purchased with a special permit from the Ministry of Finance. Traders who have hitherto dealt in the pure article are required to install special equipment for the mixing of the new fuel which consists of three parts gasoline and one part dehydrated alcohol made from potatoes.

Lithuania has no oil wells. She has, on the other hand, a surplus of potatoes for which in the present condition of world trade she is unable to find a market. Hence, the new regulations.

Motorinas is stated to be particularly intolerant of water. Dealers are warned that even small traces of water completely spoil motorinas, and that there appears to be no means of restoring it. The law prescribes special penalties for anyone selling motorinas with water in it.

Pennsylvania Locomotive Draws Host of Sight-Seers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 12—That the public imagination again is being caught by the romance of railroading is indicated by the size of the crowds which have been inspecting the Pennsylvania Railroad's new streamlined coal-burning steam locomotive, No. 3768, as it has been exhibited during the past several months in 35 cities on the system.

More than 300,000 persons have viewed the locomotive since it was first placed on view early in the spring, according to railroad officials. It soon will visit the New York zone, including northern New Jersey.

Ithaca Professors Quit

ITHACA, N. Y., Aug. 12 (AP)—Ithaca College officials announced the resignations yesterday of Dr. Albert Edmund Brown, head of the department of music education, and Dr. Frederick C. Martin, head of the department of speech correction. It was said that Dr. Martin planned to move to Bristol, R. I. Dr. Brown resigned to enter business.

Famous Library Presented to State In New Zealand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, N. Z.—The fine collection of books made by Sir Joseph Kinsey, a well-known business man of Christchurch, who passed on recently, has been given by Lady Kinsey to the Turnbull Library here.

The library, property of the State, is already famous for its Pacific section said to be an unsurpassed collection of books and pamphlets relating to New Zealand, Australia and the Pacific islands.

The Kinsey collection, considered the most important gift of the kind made to the New Zealand public since the original Turnbull collection, now brings added prestige to the library.

Sir Joseph was head of a shipping firm, and acted as New Zealand agent for antarctic expeditions. Captain Scott, who reached the South Pole shortly after Amundsen, and perished on the return journey, was his guest in Christchurch while his ship was preparing for the voyage south.

He took to collecting works relating to Antarctic exploration. The collection includes autographed volumes and pictures by Dr. Edward Wilson, one of Captain Scott's companions. Among the last messages Captain Scott wrote was one addressed to Sir Joseph Kinsey. This particular page was cut out of the diary when it reached England and returned to Sir Joseph.

Mark Twain was a guest of Sir Joseph when he came to New Zealand on his lecturing tour, and G. Bernard Shaw was shown over the library on his flying visit to Christchurch.

The most valuable portion of the Kinsey library is probably the Samuel Butler collection. Samuel Butler lived in the province of Canterbury during his stay in New Zealand.

Sir Joseph was also a collector of pictures and ceramics, and the Art Gallery in Christchurch and the National Art Gallery and Museum in Wellington are to be enriched from his collection.

Russians Prefer Meals at Home

(Continued from Page 1)

bad, the surroundings are dirty and uncomfortable, and the service imitates the bad old traditions."

It thus appears that under Socialism, as under capitalism, the people are not satisfied with restaurant fare.

Occasional Outside Meals

In Soviet Russia, as in other countries, most people like to eat occasional meals in restaurants, but do not relish public dining rooms permanently. Given free choice, they have taken home-cooked meals.

The Communists have not abandoned their theory that Soviet women eventually will prefer to eat in common dining halls. They admit that for the present workers should be permitted to do what they prefer. But the two state public feeding monopolies are urged to seek to recapture their lost customers. Izvestia declares editorially:

"We look forward to the day when managers of our trusts will win back their millions of deserting customers, by providing them with new and comfortable dining rooms serving tasty meals, providing good service and attention."

All Is Not Real That Looks It, As Witness—Artificial Flowers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Aug. 12 — Artificial flowers have attained such a degree of perfection that strangers offer them fresh water, gentle ladies lean forward to sniff their fragrance, and hotel workmen make the mistake of setting them in the refrigerator over night with the real ones.

Stories of this kind, well authenticated, were told at the Chicago Gift Show, held here for two weeks ending Aug. 14. Many cartons of artificial flowers were delivered to a New York hotel recently, to be exhibited at a trade show, it was related. The tradesmen about the hotel responsible for receiving boxes of glassware, silver and other articles to be displayed, gingerly opened the cartons of flowers, saw the tissue paper and colored petals of the roses, and then hurried the boxes to the refrigerator. The sad part of the incident was that the following morning the paper flowers had not done so well in cold storage and had to be discarded. But the company received so much free advertising over the affair after the happening got noised about the corridors at the show that it didn't really mind, the owner said.

In another hotel the new nightman, being very dutiful and solicitous about all the odds and ends of good housekeeping, made the rounds of the red geraniums potted and stationed on the window sills. He watered them well and only learned on the following morning that they were artificial.

Flowers made of paper have taken on the exact shades of color, the identical calyx, pistils, petals, stamens and leaves of the real posies. The stems even have that willowly bend known only to actual garden variety of blossoms, the manufacturers assert.

Pictures In Demand

Other items exhibited at the gift show here indicate some of the trends in American living and home furnishing styles. Pictures, for instance, are becoming more popular in homes than they were some years ago when so many people turned to hangings and decorative things for the walls, a number of importers agreed. Oil paintings, down in the price range where more homes could afford them, were shown.

The old heavy gold frame put on all kinds of pictures, from the family favorite portrait to the bunch of flowers, is a thing of the past, it is found. Every picture now has its own particular and specially appropriate frame, according to those in the picture business. Large Chinese ancestral pictures were framed in bamboo. For an etching in copper, a cork mat was used with a natural wood frame. Two magnificent red cardinals perched on the top of a tree were painted on a gray background and fitted into a grayish wood frame with a tiny scarlet edge next to the picture.

Gift paper, which used to be so much in evidence around Christmas time, now is becoming a year-round commodity for wrapping wedding gifts, birthday presents, or just any variety of package to be given away. New types of paper, including lithographed, have many new designs. There are blue papers with hanging lanterns and candles sprinkled over them, red paper with white Christmas trees, silver paper with Scotties running around, and scores of other patterns. When these enclose a package and are topped with a big bow made of the new unbreakable ribbon, the recipient really is getting something even before he reaches the actual object inside, the manufacturers say.

Games Retain Popularity

Games are just as popular as they were in the depth of the depression, it is learned from those nearest the story. Educational games for grown-ups as well as youngsters seem very popular. "Safety First," a new game, is sweeping the count , it is found. The game is played on a table where a large map of the town gives the players a chance to make the trip from the center of town home with as few violations of traffic laws as possible. Each player starts off with a little toy man and a small automobile. Through certain moves along the boulevard of both the pedestrian and the car, the players are told by the traffic cop of the laws pertaining to going against red lights, toward parking in the wrong place, speeding, driving through a play street, using defective brakes, and so on.

Jigsaw puzzles are going to make a comeback, several predicted. The game of bridge is moving into the class of professionals and experts, and is not played so much by average persons, who play games just to have a good time, it was said.

General Classified

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARDS 100% profit selling exquisite 21 folder $1 assortment. Gift Wrappings, Everydays, Christmas Notes, Experience unnecessary, Request samples. TERRY STUDIOS, 500 Westfield, Mass.

BIG COMMISSIONS selling personal Christmas Cards and stationery; special low-priced line personal humorous cards; new 21 folder $1 assortment; 100% profit; bonuses; gift wrapping; humorous, etching, de luxe, everyday boxes; free samples. WALLACE BROWN, INC., 225 Fifth Ave., Dept. 213, New York.

BIG PROFITS—Sell finest 21-folder $1 size Christmas assortment; Gift Wrappings, Everyday, Religious Boxes; extra bonus; experience unnecessary; request samples. DOEHLA, Fitchburg 8-19, Mass.

EXTRA cash selling 21 folder $1 Christmas assortment; 100% profit; bonus; 10 other boxes; experience unnecessary; samples on approval. SCHWER, Dept. 288, Westfield, Mass.

NEW 24-page Catalogue FREE—puts you in money-making business; get stamped goods direct from manufacturer—sell at 100% profit; over 100 new items—scarfs, pillow cases, table cloths, bridge sets, towels, aprons etc., imported linens and novelties; complete instructions for embroidery free; it's easy; just write; MERRIBEE ART EMBROIDERY CO. 22 West 21st Street Dept. 154 New York, N. Y.

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ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

NIAGARA FALLS, CANADA Tourists welcome at Rose Bungalow, 496 Phillip St., 4 blocks north of Falls, New Bridge. MISS BLANCHE CARTER Tel. 1913-J.

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MAKE MONEY with Personal Christmas Cards; outstanding designs in wonderful brilliancy of color; start now before your friends buy elsewhere; our 17th year; limited supply of books now ready; liberal commission; no size delay; please state Christmas Card or other selling experience in first letter. ART POINT STUDIOS, Dept. T, Sebastopol, Calif.

MAN wanted, by shoe manufacturer, established 33 years, for sales work; ready cash daily and extra bonuses to producers; commission; no experience needed; your own shoes at factory prices; sales outfit sent free. Write MASON SHOE MANUFACTURING COMPANY Dept. A-22, Chippewa Falls, Wis.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

SELL CHRISTMAS CARDS
Extra money for you! Housewife earned $250 in few weeks, student $480 during evenings. Complete line Personal Christmas Cards with sender's name inscribed, in attractive sample book furnished Free. Easy to sell friends and others. Commissions paid weekly. Also 6 bargain Box Assortments. Get details. JOHN A. HERTEL CO., 305 W. Adams, Dept. 818-B, Chicago, Ill.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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BOSTON—Living room, bedroom, kitchenette, private bath, furnished; Bay State Road. Call KENmore 1612.

OVERLOOKING Charles River, 7-room apartment, newly renovated, elevator, janitor service, continuous hot water; private family preferred. LOMBARD WILLIAMS CO., 164 Newbury St., Boston. KEN 1090.

PHILADELPHIA PA.—Two rooms and bath, one room and bath; homelike, modern, all conveniences. 1707 Mt. Vernon St. Poplar 5461.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BROOKLINE, MASS. — Well-located, completely furn. apartment, living room, enclosed porch, kitchen, bath; light, gas, parking. 41 Clark Rd. LON. 8691.

N. Y. C.—On East River near Sutton Place (Garden). Four rooms and bath; will share with lady, preferably unemployed, for $50.00 monthly, utilities included. Owner frequently away. References. Write Box M-27, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

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300 ACRES
In Scenic New Hampshire
55 Miles from Boston, Mass.
RESIDENCE: American Colonial type, 9 rooms, 2 baths, 4 fireplaces.
OUTBUILDINGS: Large barn remodeled into large reception room with massive field stone fireplace; very unusual landscaping. Beautiful flower gardens and rockery, shade trees and shrubbery.
This Estate represents an investment of $100,000. To be sold at a small fraction of its cost. Further details and information upon request. Shown only by appointment.
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Milford, N. H. Tel. Milford 187-W or 187-R

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in Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Carefully selected homes in the better neighborhoods
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Alford Bros., Realtors
Newton—Wellesley—Weston
Massachusetts

NEW house, two bedrooms, fireplace, bathroom, Frigidaire, cellar, garage, four acres, lovely view, good road, summer or year round; $4500. AIKEN, West Redding, Conn.

SAVE time and effort, be safeguarded through this office. MRS. FARMER, 18 Brattle St., Cambridge, Mass. KIRkland 7827.

SUMMER HAVEN is for sale, six acres, 8 rooms, modern improvements; secluded but accessible; Southern N. H.; $4500. Box K-25, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WEST ROXBURY, MASS.—Colonial single, all improvements, elec. range, hot water heat with oil burner; convenient Bellevue Station, near Parkway; 6500 sq. ft. land; $5000. Owner, Box D-19, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ROOMS AND BOARD

WASHINGTON, D. C. 3526 13th St. N. W.—Meals served, well-balanced, dainty appetizers; individual service; rooms; garage. Col. 0682.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

GENTLEMAN desires board on Jersey farm or estate within commuting distance New York City. Write Box A-6, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

NORTHAMPTON MASS.—Amber Lantern Inn, 344 South St. Route 10. Attractive Rooms Single or en suite Twin Beds
Excellent home-cooked food—Moderately Priced

"WILDEMERE," 220 Pleasant St., Concord, N. H.—Overnight guests, quiet, restful; opposite "Pleasant View."

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ASK MISS ROLFE
Rooms in select homes, apartments and houses, furnished, unfurnished. 541 W. 113th St., New York City. Univ. 4-4717.

BOSTON, MASS. — Comfortable rooms; reasonable; also basement room; permanent or transients. MRS. DUNHAM, 191 Huntington Ave., Suite 1.

BOSTON—Attractive rooms with comfortable beds, for transient or permanent guests. MRS. COSMAN, 95 Gainsboro St. KEN. 1022.

BOSTON, The Ilkley, 176 Huntington Ave., Suite 5.—Desirable attractive rooms near The Mother Church, The Colboys, Cir. 6407.

BOSTON, 34 Fenway—Very choice rooms with or without private bath, single or double, weekly or daily rate; very centrally located.

BOSTON—All kinds af accommodations; city and country. THE SERVICE BUREAU, 58 Falmouth St. Ken. 4033.

BROOKLINE, MASS. Stratton Inn, opposite Beaconsfield Hotel, 1754 Beacon St.—Choice rooms, homelike atmosphere; meals optional. Tel. Long. 8737

EAST ORANGE, N. J.—Attractive quiet rooms, private residence, delightful location; near 1st Church. 64 No. Oraton Parkway. Or. 5-6823.

N. Y. C., 431 Riverside Drive (115th), Columbia University Section—Well furnished rooms; quiet, convenient; $5-$10; visitors welcome; tourist rate, Un. 4-5242. I. M. NELSON.

N. Y. C. (Columbia), 502 West 113th.—Immaculate studios, refrigeration, church; $4.50-$7.50. Call 9 a. m. or 2-7 p. m. (Apt. 6A), University 4-8682.

N. Y. C., 333 Central Park West (93 St.), Apt. 112—Desirable home for business man with private family; permanent; 8th Subway.

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SUITABLE FOR YOUNG MAN—Working nights. Premises quiet; private home during day; $20.00 monthly. Supt., Apt. 5—400 East 56th Street, New York City.

RUGS

RUGS bought, sold, exchanged. Largest used rug dealers in N. E. ARMORY CO., 903 Boylston St., Boston. Phone Com. 4045.

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SALESMEN residing in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, New York, West Virginia or New Jersey; 3000 items catalogued for established trade of hotels, institutions, restaurants; commission; must have good references and car and not financially embarrassed; unusual opportunity to establish a permanent income; surety bond required, we pay cost. For details, LEHIGH, 539 Broadway, New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ADVERTISER highly recommends man having gift for dealing with difficult boys; he would like to take charge of one or two who need understanding attention; he has had great success in this work, will go anywhere, is willing to travel. Write Box D-20, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WINDOW DECORATOR—Manager, long chain store exp., age 32, EDWARD PHILIPP, 139-30 Lewiston Ave., St. Albans, Long Island, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ACCOUNTANT now employed desires change of position; graduate University of Pittsburgh Business Administration; highest references; will go East or West. Box A-24, 420 Bessemer Bldg. Pittsburgh Pa.

A TEACHER who has had five years' experience as a traveling companion, desires a position; excellent recommendations. MISS AMELIA D. HERRICK, 187 Ash St., Waltham, Mass. Tel. Wal. 2994-R.

CAPABLE woman desires nursing position, adults, children; willing assist in a few household duties; anywhere. KEEVERT, 115-35 198th St., St. Albans, N. Y.

TYPIST—Underwood Fanfold machine; statistical and specification copyist; Monitor switchboard operator; wishes position. Write Box B-28, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

WASHINGTON woman, unusually cultured, traveled, arts, literature, seeks management in cultured motherless home; excellent manager, sympathetic, tactful, inspiring to young people, good at sports; prefers country; drives car. Box B-7, 1293 National Press Bldg., Wash., D. C.

SUMMER BOARD

ADULT CAMP
SEA PINES ON CAPE COD
August 27-September 10; private beach, golf; instruction in swimming, riding, tennis, music, art and languages if desired; $15 weekly; accommodations for small families; arrangements for transportation to Christian Science services. Brewster, Massachusetts.

Home Sweet Home
Rest and quiet, airy rooms; best of home cooked food; modern conveniences, continuous hot water; reasonable rates. Mrs. Nellie F. Temple Prop. R. F. D., No. 4, Whitefield N. H. Tel. Twin Mountains 1-28.

MOUNTAIN REST INN
Intervale, N. H.
In the heart of the White Mountains; an exceptional inn; large lounge rooms, fine library, sleeping rooms with hot and cold running water, plenty of bath rooms, four large fireplaces; a unique colonial dining room where the very best of food is served; a good place to rest or study in a quiet, harmonious home; rates on application

PRIVATE CAMP
IN NORTHERN NEW JERSEY
Accommodations for paying guests in refined camp; $12.00 weekly. Excellent table. Delightful wooded trails. Private swimming hole. Reservations now being made for Labor Day week-end. References. Address Director, Box X-44, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., New York City.

THE CROWN—BLOCK ISLAND, R. I. Commanding site; near water; own farm; "Comfort and Plenty," rates $18-$25; booklet.

SUMMER HOMES

SIASCONSET, Nantucket Island—Reasonable rentals for balance of season. ANNA E. BOWERS, Siasconset, Mass.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

VIOLINIST, experienced player and teacher, seeks position, anywhere, large concert library; also teaches piano, organ, tenor banjo. R. VOGL, 140-31 34th Ave., Flushing, N. Y. C., Independence 3-2544

TRUCKING

Est. E. F. CALDWELL 1885
Semi-weekly trips to N. Y., Phila., Wash., N. H., Me. Tel. SOMerset 0678, 0034-W 11 Dana St., Somerville, Mass.

WANTED

SMALL HOTEL wanted to lease—South or Southwest preferred, high class, experienced, responsible couple. Write Box C-12, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

HELP WANTED

COUPLE wanted; man to manage small fruit farm near Toronto; wife as cook-general; Christian Scientists preferred. MRS. ELGIN WASSON, Clarkson, Ontario, R. R. 1.

HELP WANTED—MEN

FUR REPAIR CUTTER
Experienced preferred. Apply FOERSTER'S, 197 Bridge St., Springfield, Mass.

MAN—Companionship and intelligent care. Christian Scientist preferred. Only those in and near N. Y. C. need apply. Write Box W-7, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.

PIANIST in Christian Science church in suburban Philadelphia; H-1, 1218 Girard Trust Co. Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

CHILDREN'S NURSE, EXPERIENCED INFANTS Write Box B-41, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City

EXPERIENCED and reliable parlor maid, white, to begin work October 1st in country home near Washington, D. C. Write Box K-26, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PRACTICAL working housekeeper for family of six. PHILIP W. ROBINSON, 29 Church St., Ware, Mass. Phone 515.

WANTED—Experienced young governess to care for two children under six; knowledge of piano. Write Box H-29, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

HOME meeting the individual need; permanent, temporary; loving care; reasonable. (Apt. 7-A) 362 Riverside Drive, N. Y. C. Ac. 4-7269.

MAPLE KNOLL — Permanent or temporary guests, loving care, sunny rooms, piazza, home cooking, reasonable rates. 104 Highland Ave., Winthrop, Mass. Phone OCean 1033.

Pleasant Outlook Home
For rest and study, where physical and other problems may be worked out. 109-51 197th St., Hollis, L. I., N. Y. Hollis 5-9484.

HOUSES FOR SALE

BOSTON—A beautiful 8-room house; near The Mother Church; suitable for home and business; residence Call COM 6175 for appointments

NEWPORT, R. I.—Summer and winter home, furnished or unfurnished; garage, garden, cellar, attic oil heat, Frigidaire; good investment; fine condition; no brokers. DORNER, 54 Hunter Ave., near Catherine.

WEST ROXBURY, MASS.—Six rooms, sun parlor, garden, garage, awnings; A-1 condition;

DOUBTING the reality of love leads to doubting everything.—AMIEL.

Daily Features

WE FIND in life exactly what we put into it.—EMERSON.

Indian Youngsters

Monitor Camera Club From Miss Katherine Miller, Richmond Hill, L. I., N. Y.

These Young Folks Are Part of the Attraction at Grand Canyon, Arizona

Animals Pilot Their Plane to Mr. Silvertip's Campfire

The Big Bear's Winter Sleep Wasn't Finished, So the Aviators Had to Awaken Their Host

'Wait a Minute!'

Monitor Camera Club From Florence Summerbell, Los Angeles

The First Joshua Tree We Ever Saw That Looked as If It Were Trying to Run Away

Sunbonnet Sue

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Motoraids

Contributions to this feature are invited from readers who have made interesting discoveries relating to the simplification and safety of automobile operation. One dollar will be paid for each "Motoraid" accepted.

Parking Proposal

TOO many motorists when parking on the level in congested districts leave the gears in low or reverse with the belief that the car will not roll or be pushed. Suppose another car parks behind you, and another parks too close behind the second car. The middle man wants to get out first and does the usual thing—pushes the car in front as far as he can. You readily understand what this does to your gears if they are set.

The safe and sure way is to leave the gears in neutral, and with the emergency brake reasonably firm. Remember that another car can push yours, even if all the wheels are locked—and that will damage your tires, to say nothing of your bumper and, possibly, fenders.—F. A. R., East Columbus, Ind.

(Editor's Note: Mr. R. is right as far as he goes. Different conditions, however, require different procedure. For parking on a hill, safety experts emphatically advocate placing the gears in reverse or low. And, if you park on a corner or close to a hydrant, putting the car in gear helps to prevent your car being pushed across a pedestrian walk or into the "no parking" hydrant zone. The real mark of courtesy, of course, is not to jam a motorist in so closely that he may have to push to get out.)

Keep Right

IN TIME for Aug. 3, 1936, the term "medial friction" is used as follows: "Medial friction occurs in the middle of the road of two opposing traffic streams, causes 17 per cent of accidents, results in head-on collisions."

Having driven across the United States, north and south, east and west, it seems to me that this group of accidents could be appreciably reduced if the driving public could be made to realize that the right-hand lane of a wide road is as usable as the center lane. Even on very wide roads, where the different lanes are definitely indicated, slowly moving cars seem to hug the center, whether it is marked or not. In which case, cars going at reasonable speeds must do one of three things in order to pass: They must cross the center line, pass on the right of cars moving in their own direction, or blow the horn and wait for the right of way.

It is my practice to be as far to the right of the center line as circumstances justify, whatever my speed or however heavy the traffic may be. I suggest that this would be beneficial as a widely adopted driving rule.—A. T. D., Watertown, Mass.

Content

MAY we have a joyful sense of our blessings, learn to look on the bright circumstances of our lot, and maintain a perpetual contentedness.—*Channing.*

Daily Anecdote

Acquainted

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

MRS. Margaret Bottome, long the leader of a religious order known as the King's Daughters Circle, once attended a great dinner and sat beside a famous German professor of science.

While conversing with the learned savant, Mrs. Bottome took occasion to quote a passage from the Bible.

"The Bible!" exclaimed the scientist scornfully. "Surely you don't believe the Bible."

"Yes, indeed," replied the noble woman.

"Why, I didn't suppose any intelligent person today believed the Bible," the man retorted.

"Oh, yes, I believe it all," answered Mrs. Bottome. "I know the Author!"

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Grammar (I. G.)—The correspondent writes:

What company publishes Dr. Long's "College English Grammar" and who is Dr. Long?

"The New College Grammar," by Mason Long, M. A., is published by the Ronald Press Company, New York. Mr. Long is associate professor of English Literature at Pennsylvania State College. Incidentally, no one need shy at this treatise because of its name, for it is written simply and is remarkably well supplied with examples.

Croce (I. G.)—The surname of Bendetto Croce, well-known Italian statesman and philosopher, is pronounced *Kro'-chay* (*o* long, *a* as in chaotic).

St. Louis (M. S.)—The correspondent reports hearing this pronounced as *Saint Loo'-y* and *Saint Loo'-is*, and he wishes to know which form is preferred.

Webster's records a preference for the second, *Saint Loo'-is*.

Louisville (M. S.)—The correspondent wonders whether it is *Loo'-ih-vil* or *Loo'-is-vil*.

Webster's indicates that the second, *Loo'-is-vil*, is preferred.

Illinois (M. S.)—The correspondent reports hearing both *Ill-ih-noi'* and *Ill-ih-noiz'*.

Websters prefers the first, *Ill-ih-noi'* (first *i* short, second clipped-short as in charity; secondary accent on first syllable).

Material (S. H. K.)—The correspondent says she frequently hears the first *a* given the full two-dot sound as in arm.

The first *a* should be obscured as in sofa, *ma-teer'-ih-al*.

Messiah (S. H. K.)—The correspondent reports hearing the two *s's* sounded as *z*.

Sound the word *Meh-si'-a* (*e* clipped-short as in silent, *i* long, *a* as in sofa).

Galilee (S. H. K.)—The correspondent reports hearing the accent shifted to the third syllable.

Sound the word *Gal'-ih-lee* (*a* short, *i* clipped-short, *ee* as in feet).

Safety (S. H. K.)—The correspondent says she commonly hears this word pronounced as three syllables.

It should be pronounced as two syllables, *safe'-ty*.

Announcement style (S. H. K.)—The correspondent inquires about the grammatical correctness of an announcement beginning "To all, a loving invitation . . ." instead of the usual "A loving invitation is . . ."

Both are correct so far as grammar is concerned; the first involves merely a transposed phrase. The second is undoubtedly more widely used, and it has the advantage of startling no one.

Facts About the Bible

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

A Contrite Spirit

IN Psalm 34:18 we are told of how the Lord "saveth such as be of a contrite spirit"; while we learn from Isa. 57:15 that He dwells with him that is "of a contrite and humble spirit."

In modern times the word "contrite" is employed in the sense of "penitent" (Webster's); but it is of interest to note that both the English word and the Hebrew term which it represents, mean literally "crushed, bruised, worn down" and form a natural parallel to the "broken heart" mentioned in the first clause of Psalm 34:18.

"Contrition," then, as implied in these passages would seem to be that utter humility of spirit in which arrogance and undue self-esteem have been "worn down" until they no longer appear—a state of mind of which the effacement of self is one of the most distinguishing characteristics.

In Lighter Vein

How?

Billy was visiting his aunt. As a special favor she was allowing him to pour the ice water for the members of the family. So happy was he in the performance of this service that he was urging everyone to drink more and more. He tried to persuade the auntie to have another glass.

"Oh, Billy," she said, "I think I couldn't drink any more." Then seeing the disappointed look on his face she added, "Well, just give me a mouthful, then."

"Shall I measure it?" asked Billy solemnly.

Perhaps So

"When the housewreckers tore down Brown's house they found a collar button he had lost twelve years ago."

"I'd think it would have been cheaper for him to have bought another collar button."

Just His Luck

"Ma, kin you come out an' play ball with me?"

"Why, I don't even know how to play ball."

"Aw, shucks, that's what a feller gets for having a woman fer a mother."—*Pastime Scrapbook.*

Aviators Arrive at Yellowstone

Animal Town's Good Will Trip—6

ALL day Buster Bear kept the good-will plane roaring through the air. The animals watched lakes and forests as they slipped quickly past beneath them. In the distance could be seen a range of mountains with their tops covered with snow. "Let's go up nearer to the snow line," said Racky Coon. "But it surely is getting colder." The aviators looked over their luggage and brought out warm clothes, which they had not expected to use until they had gone a long way farther north. The animals could not understand how it could be so cold, when it had been so warm in the valley.

Soon they were quite close to the mountains. They decided to get a good look at the snow-capped ranges before going down to make camp. Their camping spot was to be in a large grove of trees that seemed like toy trees from the great height at which the airplane was sailing.

Racky Coon said that he liked scenery, but if he could only get a near view of a campfire he would be better satisfied.

Guided by the Fire

"Well," said Reddy Fox, "I think that I could stand the sight of a nice fire, too, so we'll start looking for one, Racky." As he said this the air grew colder and snow began to fall. Then a sudden snowstorm almost blotted out the landscape.

Sharp-eyed Reddy Fox saw a campfire just ahead, almost on top of one of the mountains. Another swirl of snow and the valley and mountains were lost to sight. After dodging stunted trees and huge rocks, the aviators made a landing. Jumping out of the plane, they saw that the fire was in front of a cave and that a big bear was dozing inside.

"Hello!" shouted Reddy Fox, "Hello! Hello!"

Still the big bear dozed on. If he heard Reddy's shouts, they may have seemed to him like some louder gusts of wind howling past.

"Well," said Buster, "I'm not going to stay here and freeze. Follow me, you animals."

After hurriedly covering the cockpit of the plane, the animals started after Buster. While he had a lot of courage, at the same time he saw to it that he was not very far ahead of the others as he entered the cave. It was nice and warm inside, and it looked interesting. The cave contained a rough table, two chairs, several stools, and two large bunks.

The animals were looking the cave over when they heard a loud, rough grunt, and then a "Whoof! Whoof!" Turning, they saw the big bear partly awake, looking at them sleepily.

Reddy Fox stepped toward the big bear, "How do you do, Mr. Bear?" he said politely. "We are Animal-Town Aviators on a good-will trip round the world."

Mr. Bear had a struggle getting awake. "Howdy, you animals! Where did you say you were from?"

"Animal Town," said Reddy.

"Animal Town," repeated the big bear, "I was there once."

Mr. Silvertip Explains

"Then you must be Mr. Grizzly Silvertip; and this must be Yellowstone Park," said Buster Bear. "My grandfather knows you."

"To be sure, to be sure," said Mr. Silvertip. "Yes, this is Yellowstone Park. I remember your grandfather well. You animals will excuse me if I seem somewhat dull. I'm just waking up from my winter's sleep. I woke up this morning, built a fire, and then went to sleep in my chair. How did you say you got way up here?"

"With our airplane. We built it ourselves," chorused the animals.

"Do tell! Do tell!" exclaimed Mr. Silvertip in astonishment.

"Why did you come way up here, almost to the timber line?" asked Racky Coon. "I should think you could hunt around down in the valley and find a place that would be easier to reach. We never should have found you here if the sudden snowstorm had not forced us to land. Your campfire helped us greatly."

"Well, you young animals, I'll tell you why I came up here, if I can keep awake long enough," agreed Mr. Silvertip. "Years ago, before this region was a park, we Grizzlies came up here to get away from the hunters. You know when we Grizzlies sleep, we sleep! Nothing, hardly, can awaken us. But while we sleep, we snore like a thunderstorm. The hunters used to tramp all over the mountains looking for caves and listening for a snoring bear. When a hunter located a bear—but, shucks! what's the use of bringing that up? So all the Grizzlies got into the habit of coming up here for their winter's sleep. Even though this is now a park, in which hunting with guns is forbidden, we come back each autumn to this spot—just habit, I guess."

Sleepy Time

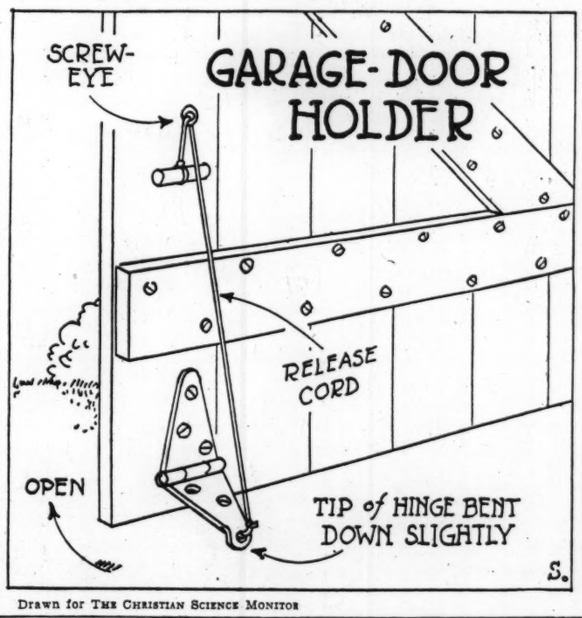
Mr. Bear was yawning about every other word. "You animals must be tired (Yawn.) You are little fellers. (Yawn.) You can all pile into that other bed. You'll find plenty of blankets." (Yawn, yawn.)

"Thank you, Mr. Silvertip," said Reddy Fox. (Yawn, yawn.) "Now you have me doing it! It's very kind of you (yawn) to let me stay here, even though it has stopped snowing."

"Yes," replied Mr. Silvertip, "it was just a spring squall, but pretty fierce while it lasted. Scurry into that bunk, youngsters. You can pack yourselves in somehow. I'd let one of you sleep with me, but I'm pretty big—weight almost 1000 pounds—and if I should roll over on you, you would look like an animal cracker—perhaps not so thick." At this last sleepy observation, Mr. Silvertip chuckled quietly. "Now, goodnight, youngsters. Tomorrow I'll be more wide-awake and will show you around the park."

So the Animal Aviators crawled into the bunk, and soon they were all snuggled under warm blankets. For a few minutes they watched the flickering campfire light on the roof of the cave. Then sleepy eyes closed and the only sound heard was the deep breathing of Mr. Silvertip, which no doubt would soon develop into deep snores.—*Boylston Dummer.*

Make It Yourself



DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Baby Yards

TWO boys go around each vacation period, taking with them posts, high wire fencing, and gates already made, and ask parents of small children if they want an enclosure for their children.

Now that the necessity of keeping small children out of the streets has become apparent, many families let the boys go right to work. They put up a neat enclosure, one that no small child could escape from. They supply sand and build sand boxes if wanted; and they also carry a small line of sandpile toys, and find some sale for these.—Betty R. L., Ames, Iowa.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

1. Cryptogram

IN THE instructions for locating possible vowels, printed in Monday's Puzzle Corner, it was stated that recurrent transpositions of two certain letters in a cryptogram would indicate that one of them was a vowel. In the "Key to Puzzledom" this process is illustrated. From a certain cryptic message there were selected all the letters occurring before and after the same letter throughout the cipher. For example, the combination LA occurred in the first word, and AL in the second. Selecting every combination of this kind, they were arranged as follows:

BA—AB	KN—NK
YA—AY	YN—NY
LA—AL	LN—NL
CA—AC	
IH—HI	TY—YT
KH—HK	ED—DE
SH—HS	

From this table it was reasoned that the superimposed letters, A, N, and H, represented vowels. They proved to be O, I, and A, respectively.

For today's Cryptogram a Chicago reader offers a one-line typewriter practice sentence. And not such poor advice at that!

FIN OH DYR DOUR LIE RPREJ

ZIIK QFK DEAR XEJVDIZ-

EQVYOHD DI XIUR QFK SAJ Q

'UIFODIE.

2. Letter Changing

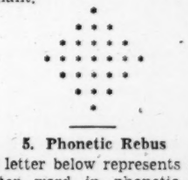
IT IS to be hoped that no one's SILK dress wears out as quickly as this change takes place. Changing only one letter at a time, and forming an acceptable word each time, change SILK to RAGS in 5 moves.

3. A Fencing Problem

IF A rectangular plot of ground is 108 rods long and its area is 50.625 acres, how many more rods of fence will it require than a square plot of the same area?

4. Word Diamond

THIS is shared by a Chicago reader. Words are to be filled in which read the same across as down. Definitions: 1. A consonant. 2. A number. 3. Harmonious. 4. Cores. 5. Very poor. 6. A kind of wit. 7. A consonant.



5. Phonetic Rebus

THE letter below represents a six-letter word in phonetic rebus form. The lines below give a clue:

C

"A small sand partridge" you will see,
If searched for with sedulity.

(Answers Among Advertisements)

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Plenty of Time For Children

(Children's Newspaper)

London

MANY stories of the Prince of Wales have been remembered and told again, now that he is King; and here is one from New Zealand, a reminiscence of his visit 16 years ago.

It was in a small town that a very shy little girl had the honor of delivering the speech of welcome. She curtseyed and held the written speech out to the Prince.

"Well, read it to me," he said.

"But the Mayor said there would not be time for me to read it," replied the small girl.

"Oh, I have plenty of time for you children," said the Prince, much to the delight of all who heard him.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Knock! Knock!

NOW it's Knock, Knock.

The recent American rage for "Handies" or "What's This" has now been transformed into something closely akin to this type of parlor game. The entertainment calls for ingenuity, a sense of humor and the knack of making up sentences with well-known expressions and words. The game goes like this:

"Knock, knock," says the one who is "it," to which another member of the party replies: "Who's there?"

"Saul."

"Saul who?"

"Saul There Is, There Isn't Any More." (Easy, isn't it?)

Try another.

"Knock, knock!"

"Who's there?"

"Tarzan."

"Tarzan who?"

"Tarzan Stripes Forever."

Now try some of your own.

The trend, if any, seems to be away from serious-minded entertainment to the preposterous type like the above. Regardless, merriment is guaranteed.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*But Pretending Is Half the Fun*

By LE PELLEY

THERE'S OUR SAILBOAT RIGHT DOWN THERE, MARMADUKE!
ISN'T SHE A BEAUTY?
MARMADUKE... I SHOULDN'T BE AT ALL SURPRISED IF WE COULD SAIL TO EUROPE IN HER!!
EUROPE? WE'LL SAIL TO AFRICA!
AFRICA? PHOOEY... WE COULD SAIL TO CHINA
WE COULD SAIL ALL THE WAY AROUND THE WORLD..
WELL.. ANYWAY MARMADUKE, WE COULD SAIL TO THE OTHER END OF THE POND WHERE THE RIVER COMES IN.....

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The Monitor and Politics

FREQUENTLY The Christian Science Monitor is asked about its politics. This same question was asked of its Founder, and the reply which Mary Baker Eddy gave then is the guide and definition of the Monitor's policy today. Mrs. Eddy said:

> I have none, in reality, other than to help support a righteous government; to love God supremely, and my neighbor as myself (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 276).

This statement governs the Monitor's editorial policy in matters of politics, not merely for American presidential campaigns but for all countries in all circumstances. This does not mean that the Monitor is unconcerned with government. This does not mean that the Monitor will refrain from expressing its own convictions both on broad principles and on specific issues. It does mean that this newspaper is not a party organ. It does mean that this newspaper will support that which it deems right, or nearest right, whenever and by whomever it is advanced.

In giving practical daily effect to this policy the following considerations are uppermost:

(1) The Christian Science Monitor is independent and nonpartisan. It expresses neither animosity nor attachment to party or personality.

(2) The Monitor records the news as it happens in the perspective of its importance. The Monitor does not make the news nor choose the news to suit its own tastes or opinions. The function of the news columns of the Monitor is to record and explain the news. The function of the editorial page is to assess the news and to comment constructively. The Monitor many times may publish news which it does not approve or with which it does not agree. It publishes this news in order that its readers may have sufficient information with which to form their own opinions. The editorial page alone expresses the Monitor's views.

(3) The Monitor believes in democratic self-government. It believes that the individual citizen cannot and should not abdicate the responsibility of thinking for himself by delegating that function to another. The Monitor does not assume to dictate the opinions of its readers. The need for individual thinking and individual thinkers was never greater. There are therefore three main objectives of Monitor editorials: (a) to promote that atmosphere of poised and intelligent discussion which enables democratic government to function best; (b) to illuminate fairly and frankly the alternatives of policy with respect to which citizens must choose; (c) to express candid and considered judgment on specific issues.

(4) The Monitor, while neither pro-Democratic nor pro-Republican, is pro-good government, and in seeking good government it reasons from spiritual facts rather than from material appearances. It recognizes that laws are no better than the thinking behind them. Good government must be achieved first in individual consciousness illumined by an improved understanding of God's government, in order that the most enlightened human government may pattern the divine.

(5) By way of illustrating the Monitor's approach to political problems, let us cite the basis of the Monitor's viewpoint on two important American questions:

(A) The Monitor recognizes that there are many acute social and political conditions, the rectification of which will require the action of both state and federal governments, but in appraising needful measures the Monitor never loses sight of the fact that spiritual individualism is the essence of Christian teaching, that man's reliance must first of all be upon God and man's reflected ability and only secondarily upon government, and that man is impelled to what is right spiritually, not merely to what is advantageous materially.

Any trend of government, it has seemed to the Monitor, should be not from private monopolies to state monopolies, not from private regimentation to state regimentation, but toward a freer economy in which citizens are protected from the regimentation of monopolistic business, even as they should be protected from the regimentation of excessive bureaucracy.

(B) The Monitor unreservedly supports the constitutional form of American government. In 1787, for the first time in history, the liberties of the governed and the power to govern were set down in a written democratic constitution. The Monitor upholds the Constitution as interpreted by the Supreme Court and as amended in a constitutional manner. This Constitution, with spiritual warrant for its authority, puts the citizen above the state and the dictates of conscience above arbitrary will. And in vouchsafing great liberties to the people, the American Constitution unquestionably places upon the citizens great duties. The Government is denied the right to coerce a free people, but it remains to a free people always to utilize freedom, to employ its right to co-operate to the common good; and in democracy this right becomes a duty.

Story of a Reformer

LINCOLN STEFFENS was an extraordinarily well-equipped reformer. He had the human touch. He acquired it as a boy in pioneer California when he learned to make friends with the odds and ends of society.

In his autobiography he tells how those years gave him also independence of thought:

> My pony carried me away not only from business but from the herd also, and the herding habits of mind. The tendency of the human animal to think what others think, say what the mob says and generally go with the crowd is drilled deep in school, where the playground has its fashions, laws and tyrannies, just as Main Street has.

Police court work for the old New York Post, friendships with Jacob Riis, Theodore Roosevelt and Boss Croker, the latter maintained even while Steffens was lambasting Croker in print, were preludes to the magazine work which made him the most famous of the "muckrakers." His series on "The Shame of the Cities" propelled a wave of reform. More understandingly and usefully than an American had ever done, he exposed the corruption of city governments, explaining police graft and business graft as systems, not as periodic weaknesses or individual crimes.

The systems have altered and some improvements have been achieved, but the Steffens analysis, backed up with his real liking for men whom society called "grafters" or "crooks," and his recognition that they often performed necessary functions which society refused to handle in better ways, is still illuminating. He had not only the curiosity to dig up "the dirt"; he had the understanding to see it in human terms and the philosophy to know that correction must deal with greed more than with greedy men.

But like the public he had aroused, he became discouraged and disillusioned. Financially secure, he lost his zest for reform. Much of the good he did—and certainly his teaching that evil rather than men is the enemy—will live on. Had he carried his impersonalizing of error one step further and discovered that man is more than a "human animal" and that good has eternal foundations, temporary defeats could not have robbed him of his faith in reform.

Dandies by Decree

IVAN and Dmitri, Nicolai and Feodor may be caressing their locks and stroking their beards in gestures of more or less imminent farewell. A paternal government, which can be stern on occasion, does not regard surplus hair, whether on the head or face, with favor. The Council of Peoples Commissars has decided that Soviet Russia needs more barbershops, and, as barbershops without patrons clearly would be economic washouts, the council will take pains to see that a sufficient volume of patrons is supplied.

With a penchant for statistics only equalled, perhaps, by some of the bureaus in Washington, Moscow indicates the wide sweep of the projected reforms. By the end of this year, 115 new barbershops, with 2860 chairs, will have been opened. This does not seem such a lot of new shops in view of Russia's population, but the average number of chairs to a shop is encouraging; there should be little, if any, waiting for the call of "Next." However, this is only the beginning. Next year some 1400 new barbershops are to be opened. During the remainder of this year 5000 barbers will be trained, and in 1937 double that number will be instructed in the art of wielding scissors and razors.

Thus there can be no doubt of the final scope of Soviet beautification plans which already have envisioned increased use of cosmetics by Russian women. As a matter of fact, it was shrewd reasoning which made the initial approach to Russian women rather than to the men in this improved appearance campaign. Not only are women more fitting subjects for beautification than men can ever hope to be, but the movement for more presentable men is half won if the women are enlisted—as, no doubt, they are—enthusiastically on the government's side. There may be some recalcitrants among the Ivans, Nicolais, Feodors and Dmitris, but they had better watch out.

A NEBRASKA youth has fashioned a xylophone with valves taken from different makes of automobiles. Here is a lad who evidently took quite seriously the old phrase about "tuning up the motor."

Prophet of Doom

Book News of the Day

A DISPATCH dated Aug. 8 from Oslo, Norway, reads as follows: "Norway's Department of Justice today issued a 'clean bill of health' to Leon Trotzky . . . in reply to Fascist party claims that he had abused his residence privileges by fomenting agitation in other countries."

Clean bill of health indeed! An insult to Mr. Trotzky. His entire life has been devoted to "fomenting agitation." And in his latest volume, WHITHER FRANCE? (New York: Pioneer Publishers. 50 cents), the flame burns no whit duller. Norway may decide that written incitement to armed rebellion in France is not an abuse to Trotzky's neutral terms of asylum. If so, Norway's tolerance is subject for admiration.

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But to France's workers, these Trotzky screeds are orders to take up arms, drill and eventually to shoot—at their own bourgeois government. These articles—for they are a collection written from time to time—ring endless changes on the one theme: that French Communists, following the Third International's orders to co-operate with modern bourgeois elements against Fascism for the time being, are simply committing class suicide. For the Fascists will profit by the delay in organizing Communist militia, to make ready for blowing the worker organizations into atoms.

This is purest Marx, of course. There is no place for "popular fronts" in "Das Kapital." And to Trotzky, who is probably the most single-minded Marxist of unwavering allegiance to the revolutionary theory today, any Socialist who subscribes to the Comintern popular front thesis will one day have the blood of his class on his hands.

Oddly enough, Trotzky crossed swords with the same essential doctrine years before the current popular front slogan lifted its voice. He stood with Lenin against Kerensky when the moderates pleaded for the Bolshevik support in Russia. Trotzky later wrote, in another book than this, that revolution is just as much concerned with liquidating the Kerenskys as with liquidating the régime of the Tsar.

* * *

Trotzky is not to be dismissed with a shudder. The machine-gun force of his argument, invoking the so-called logic of extremes, is loaded with case after case of the collapse of unarmed moderation. He flays the Austrian Socialists for their trust in ballots, which proved to be their undoing. And if the date of publication had enabled him to write of Spain, the paper doubtless would have scorched. Mr. Trotzky is the prophet of doom for these latter days, and has to be coped with as such. He says that innocence cannot fight the dragon.

Such an adversary, and such a book as this, can be turned to the profit of democracy. A sinewy opponent goads the defense to invoke its ultimate strength. Mr. Trotzky could be answered in this wise:

Democracy's chief enemy is extremism on both sides. Political militia can be disarmed, if the moderates are sufficiently alert. Even if armies cannot yet be totally disarmed, they can be neutralized. Discussion of politics by soldiers or officers can be made illegal and the law enforced. Bipartisan control can be posted in the army high command, so that each side will ensure that the other is not fomenting partisan attitudes.

If Mr. Trotzky can provoke such measures, he will be graciously thanked by his chief opponent, moderation, for services rendered.

S. R. D.

It Need Not Be

Cousins Under the Accents

English Leaves From an American's Notebook—VIII

I FELT quite at home in Manchester when I walked into one of the large concrete storage rooms at the docks. There stood bales and bales of American cotton. It was like being in a compress warehouse at Houston or Galveston in Texas. True, there were elsewhere some of the smaller bales in which cotton from India is packed; and uptown a sight that struck me as typical of Lancashire was that of heavy, shaggy-fetlocked draft horses, hitched tandem, pulling thick-timbered, low-wheeled trucks on which were bales of this Indian cotton or of finished cloth marked for, say, Singapore.

To what extent, I asked several people who might know, had America's cotton restriction policy under the New Deal agricultural program resulted in alienating foreign markets such as the extremely important Lancashire one? Well, the imports of cotton from India had increased very markedly, had more than doubled, in fact, but still these and the Brazilian, Peruvian and other lint formed only a small percentage of the total in comparison to the purchases from the southern United States.

* * *

I saw, too, in the Liverpool Cotton Exchange, where we have long been told the price for American fiber is determined and at whose port much of the supply for Lancashire is landed, that the trading pit for American cotton occupied the greater part of the floor whereas the Egyptian and Indian pits had each but a relatively small corner. This is not to say that America will not have to look out for her external cotton markets. Emphatically she will, and that in the matter of price.

But it did seem interesting to find that there was apparently no reaction of anger, resentment or mistrust at the American cotton readjustment program such as flared out some years ago in the United States among automobile tire manufacturers at the British colonial Stephenson plan which threatened to reduce materially the supplies of rubber. One explanation is that the cotton program was formulated much more gradually; giving manufacturers time to adjust themselves to it, and another is that the quantity of raw cotton and potential production which still overhangs the market is sufficient to remove any serious threat of world scarcity.

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One reason for the higher consumption of Indian cotton is that a large part of the depression orders have been for coarse, cheap cloth in which proportionally more of the short, low-grade Indian fiber could be used. Another is that as one man phrased it, "Purchases from India in view of our Empire-trade policy are accounted to us for righteousness when we come to sell goods in India."

Nevertheless, I was assured that Lancashire textile mills are equipped primarily to use American cotton as they have used it for generations and as they now are willing to use it so far as—there is the rub on any artificially restrictive policy—the price meets the price of competitive fibers in the world market.

TULLY NETTLETON

When the Threshers Came in Illinois

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have just read with great interest, the story entitled, "The Threshers Are Coming," by Mary Zirkle, which appeared on the Editorial Page of The Christian Science Monitor.

However, all my "dander" was aroused at her statement that the harvest day was practically a holiday for the women on the farm. I do not know in what part of the country she was "brung up," but in Illinois, the farmer wives did the cooking themselves and I can assure you, it was not a holiday by any means. It was the "workingest" day of the entire year and if they had an especially large crop, it sometimes turned out that we had to cook for the men two days. In our particular "run" there were sometimes thirty-two men to feed for three meals. Holiday, huh!

Sister Kate lived on just such a farm and it was with the greatest of excitement that we younger sisters rallied to her aid on this particular occasion.

Any threshing day was exciting and busy enough, but if something went wrong, pandemonium reigned. How well I yet remember one of these "unusual" threshing days. Sister Betty and I crawled out of bed in the chilly gray dawn the day preceding and entered the big farm kitchen to find Kate already preparing a sumptuous meal of home-cured bacon, huge skillets of fried potatoes, steaming pots of coffee and home-baked bread for breakfast.

Breakfast over, Betty and I did the dishes and then proceeded to the cakes and pies while Kate stirred up the sponge for bread. Things were going along smoothly in the kitchen, until sister Kate started to build a fire in the range. She had used the gasoline stove for breakfast, but the oven did not work well, so decided we had better use the range for baking. Building a fire that would ignite quickly and burn evenly is no small trick, and sister Kate was especially proficient at it. Imagine our consternation and surprise when, after lighting the fire, the smoke began to pour from every crevice in the stove. All drafts were open, but not a whiff of smoke went up that chimney.

We tried putting ashes on the fire to smother it. Any other time if we left too many ashes in the fire, it would go out immediately, but not this time. Suddenly, ten-year-old John, who had been looking on in rapt interest suggested casually, "Why don't you empty the fire out in the ash pan and carry it out?" We did. It put an end to the smoke, but we still had need of that stove. Deciding it must be something in the chimney, perhaps an owl, Betty and I volunteered to climb on the kitchen roof and have a look inside the chimney.

We heaved, tugged and finally succeeded in dragging a heavy ladder to the kitchen roof. Betty said she would climb up if I held the ladder. Armed with a hoe, she climbed to the roof, but slipped and almost came crashing down on my luckless head. Kicking off her shoes, she finally reached the chimney. Sitting astraddle the roof, she vigorously poked and prodded around in the chimney.

Defeated and disheveled, we again entered the kitchen where we found Kate busily engaged cleaning the soot out of the chimney. Her head was swathed in a large white cloth, an enormous newspaper completely enveloped the front of her dress and in one hand was a coal shovel, while grimly held in the other was the coal pail. She was crying and the tears made little rivers through the soot on her face. Furiously brandishing the coal shovel, she turned to us and sobbed, "Look at my new wall paper! Look at the time and no baking done! Did you ever see such a mess?" The picture was more than I could resist and I went off into gales of laughter. It did seem to break the tension and they both joined in. We sat and laughed until we cried, then proceeded to clean up the mess. A few pails of soot, an owl and some bricks sister had dislodged, being properly disposed of, the fire was relit, baking was done, and the rest of the day passed uneventfully. But wait!

The next morning was "the day" and we were up at dawn! The engine men had stayed over night and were already warming up the motor. Ere long they were tooting their warning to the neighboring farmers that action would soon begin. Breakfast over, we grimly set to work to prepare for 32 men. Before long a table of fabulous length was stretched out before our wondering eyes and sixteen places were laid. Bouquets of garden flowers adorned each end. Of course, as soon as one table had eaten, it meant clearing and resetting for the other sixteen.

The entire morning went along without a hitch until about an hour before dinner time. Kettles of vegetables were cooking merrily, an enormous roast was sending forth tantalizing odors from the oven, when suddenly my sister looked out and exclaimed, "Why, it's raining!"

Quickly we dispatched John to the barn to see if the men would not wait for dinner, but found that they had already gone home. Any farmer wife who has gone through this heart-breaking experience can realize just what we felt like. If the rain settled to an all-day affair, threshing could not proceed for several days and all that food would have to be dispensed with somehow. Then an entirely new batch of food would have to be prepared when it did clear. As in a daze, Kate walked to the dining room. She sat down at one end of the long table and I at the other. We gazed at each other solemnly for several minutes and then suddenly began to laugh and laugh! Holiday? Huh!

E. M. B.

Chicago, Ill.

Reciprocity vs. Greed

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Referring to a communication to the Monitor by a gentleman from Pasadena who wrote on the effects of tariff on trade. He said, "The trouble is that reciprocity in trade and human greed do not mix." This is entirely correct. The policy of reciprocity is founded on the principle that any trade that is good trade is beneficial to both parties: that good business is good for all concerned. This policy was advocated by Blaine and by Taft and by a Republican Congress and can be condemned by Republicans for partisan reasons only.

LEWIS P. LINCOLN

East Washington, N. H.

The Wide Horizon

Rainbow Over Aroostook

By Leavitt F. Morris

MAINE'S Aroostook County, the potato bin of the United States, is a vastly different place this year. Not for ten years has there been so much genuine optimism among the people. The potato grower, who for the past decade has been willing enough to raise large crops, but not to receive much less than he could actually grow them for, has today a lighter step, a brighter smile. For the first time since 1925 he sees a rainbow of good prospects for a big yield and profitable prices on his 1937 horizon—a rainbow that will pay off in whatever the legal tender is for the proverbial pot of gold.

The whole county, in fact, the State in general, is beginning to reflect this new attitude of the Aroostook farmer. Potato vines, which in a month or so will release thousands upon thousands of "gold nuggets" from the ground, appear greener, blossoms bigger as they spread pinkish hues across the landscape in candlewick fashion. Adjoining fields of grain and clover, coaxed by plentiful rains, appear more abundant as their contrasting colors shape huge patchwork designs across the rolling countryside.

Farm buildings, which have become unsightly during depression years, are now being repaired and receiving fresh paint. The carpenter's hammer taps cheerfully away as new buildings grow up from the ground. All this, not because "you shall have Quoddy," or because of any particular New Deal farm grants, but because the potato farmer sees an active demand for his potatoes, and promise of big prices.

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Reports from various other potato-growing centers of the United States indicate a crop shortage due to drought. With this in view, the country turns to Aroostook County, where potato farmers are beginning to oil their diggers and set wheels in motion for unearthing the crop. The question is: "Is Aroostook going to have a good yield?"

From Frank P. Washburn, State Commissioner of Agriculture, comes the encouraging word that he is "highly pleased" with crop prospects. State Agriculture Division Chief Charles M. White said that the estimated Maine crop is 1,380,000 bushels more than last year. Satisfaction increases as the season of blight nears the September deadline without any evidence of harm to the ripening yield.

Although most of the Maine crop won't be out of the ground until early October, there will be some shipment of early cobblers ready in about another week at a price of probably $3.50 a barrel. Last year's first potatoes brought 75 cents.

Already shrewd buyers, representing wholesale houses and chain stores, have descended on Caribou offering farmers contracts of $2 and $3 a barrel on the field. Numerous farmers accept this offer because they do not have to haul them from field to storage house, sometimes saving hundreds of dollars in storage fees. Many growers, on the other hand, waive aside these offers and store their crop until midwinter for considerably higher prices. Those who hold for big prices, and don't hold too long, will gather something to spend and something to lay by.

* * *

These encouraging price trends, when and if they materialize, will go far toward alleviating Maine potato growers' financial loads. However prospects are so bright that it is little wonder that Aroostook County is in a jubilant mood. The banker, who has had his woes along with the farmer, sees money coming in on his heavy mortgage holdings; the grocer thumbs old accounts optimistically; farm-machine companies speed output of machinery, for the potato farmer will want to replace worn-out machinery. Thus industry all down the line will feel the effects of rural Maine's prosperity. And in 1925, the last big year, 3500 local potato growers in the town of Houlton paid off mortgages on their farms.

In previous big years, when potato prices zoomed to $8 and $10 a barrel, hordes of salesmen swooped down on the potato farmer. Feeling flush, the potato grower would buy every form of article, from toys to tractors. He would spend his money with reckless abandon. Battered automobiles would be replaced by shiny sedans. The latest in radios and electrical appliances were bought. In the plain language of the Aroostook today: "Those were the days we got took."

But Aroostook's prosperity of tomorrow will be a different story. The potato farmer has grown considerably wiser, judging by new resolutions heard on every side. He has grown more cautious. Surplus money made from this year's crop goes into the bank as a "nest egg."

Mirror of World Opinion

Olympic Ideal

WHETHER the eleventh Olympiad really belongs to the realm of sport or of diplomatic history is a matter of some doubt. It is not exactly what one had looked forward to as the summation of the Olympic ideal; but those for whom that ideal is a living thing can only take matters as they are, and while keeping the flame alight in their own hearts, hope for the day when the spiritual reality behind the Games will match the pageantry in which Nazi Germany has set them.—*New York Herald Tribune.*